MARCH.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,563—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

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"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie"... .. ..
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" .. ..
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th Mar.
BL	SHANNON ...	4189	800	C. R. Edwards.....	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
•	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris......... ..	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES.........	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

• This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA... ...	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
NIZAM...............	2735	500	T. F. Creery.....	14th Mar
CLYDE..............	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt......	28th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule....	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA.....................On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	..L. Lemecich ... 4,600		650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	....C. Bechtinger. 4,600		650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey m and to Trieste.

eamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

sengers and their luggage are conveyed free on by the Company's steam launch on the day of

RA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

ner. Captain. Tons. H. P. To Sail.
CE ......F. Egger .... 3,500 550 25th Mar.

AMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

er. Captains. Tons. H. P. To Sail on
A ......G. Costanzo ... 3,500 550 10th May.
t Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah,
Said, and Trieste.

M TO COLOMBO, PENANG,
APORE AND HONGKONG.

Captain. Tons. H. P. To sail.
.G. Costanzo .. 3,500 550 16th Mar.
received on board after sunset on the
lling.
ulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th

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RBES,
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POOL direct,
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R & Co.,
Agents.

arrived from Lon-
arch, 1889.
hereby requested to pre-
for our countersignature,
heir respective goods from
apt. CLARK, will attend
ages, &c., and all claims in
d before the goods are remov-
After removal from the land-
l not be RESPONSIBLE for any
claims will be paid after sailing
JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
le, Bombay, 11th March, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 17th March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th March, 1889. Agents.

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FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates for Passage and Freight.

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A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

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The Cream of Scotch Whiskies.

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Softened and matured by Age.

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Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

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Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

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The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

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Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians.

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Best White Shirt Bands........	each		4 4
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Best Flannel and Silk Wool..............		7 8 to	8 8
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Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each		6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair		6 0
Brown Cotton Socks...	per doz.		8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.		15 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks.........	do.		25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks...............	do.		30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair		3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.		12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests..............	do.		15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each		5 8
Stout Merino Pants	,,		6 8
Gauze Merino Pants..........................	,,		6 8
Warm Gloves	,,		1 8
Warm Mufflers		2 8 to	3 0
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Solid Leather Portmanteaux			40 0
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Tan Canvas Courier Bags..................			8 0
Soiled Linen Bags............................			5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags			28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from		13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from		25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete...	from		25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases		28 0 to	38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats			5 0
Overland Chairs			4 0

		Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets		5 8
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China Grass Slippers		1 0
Morocco Slippers		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes..... ...		5 8
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Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1 0
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Rug Straps..		1 8
Leather Purses.....		2 0
Sovereign Boxes.................................		2 0
Razors, ready for use........................		2 0
Shaving Brushes.................................		2 0
Nail Brushes.......................................		1 0
Tooth Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes......................................		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10 8
Nail Scissors	from	1 8
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Vulcanized India-rubber Baths...	,,	15 0
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Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face.........................	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case....	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
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The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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THESE Biscuits are pleasant to the taste and most efficacious in at once alleviating and ultimately curing the above distressing complaint.

Jambool is now recognised by the leading Medical Men of Europe, India, and America as one of the best Remedies for Diabetes, the action of which is to prevent the formation of Sugar in the system and so to stay Waste, and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet so obnoxious to Diabetic Patients can be dispensed with.

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MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

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"PALE DRY."...........................	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
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PROGRAMME
EVERYTHING NEW
Read a few of the Items
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POPULAR PRICES.
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Smiling begins, 9 p.m.

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CROWDED NIGHTLY!
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THE SUPERB ORIGINAL PANTOMIME,
ENTITLED
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HARLEQUIN YELLOW DWARF
AND THE
KING OF THE GOLD-MINE SHARES,
SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THIS COMPANY
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"SLEEPING BEAUTY," "LALLA ROOKH," &c., &c.
ON A SCALE OF MAGNIFICENCE
SURPASSING ANYTHING EVER WITNESSED
IN THE EAST.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
REPRESENTING THE
FOUR SEASONS,
CONCLUDING WITH THE
AURORAL HOME of the QUEEN of the NORTH.
GRAND HARLEQUINADE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
Box Office open at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for the Season or for any night during the Season.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "YESSO," arrived from ANTWERP and LONDON, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1889.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, of superior texture, and most approved designs, famous for neatness and durability.

		Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white	each	4 8	5 0
,, ,, brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue	,,	5 0	5 8
,, ,, turkey red, or turkey lilac	,,	6 0	6 8
,, ,, white, with broad turkey red borders	,,	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white	,,	7 8	8 0
,, ,, brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue	,,	8 0	8 8
,, ,, turkey or turkey lilac	,,	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfillment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th March, 1889.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ARTICLE CUT COPRA in bags will be tested for tonnage on TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1889, at 3-30, p.m., at the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th March, 1889.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
NEW BOOKS AND FRESH ARRIVALS, FOR SALE.

	Rs. a.
The Alleged Antiquity of Anglicanism; by the Rev. Sydney F. Smith, S. J. (wrapper)	0 12
The Church of Old England, vols I and II...each.	0 12
Catholic Biographies, vols I, II and III ...each.	0 12
The Catholic Library of Tales and Poems, vols I and II ...each.	0 12
The English Martyrs under Henry VIII and Elizabeth, with two portraits	0 12
Gleaning for Saints and Sinners about St Mary Magdalen; by Fr. Pius Cavanagh, O.P.	0 10
Gradus ad Fidem: or the Logic of Faith; by Rene F. R. Conder, B. C.	0 6
Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; by the Bishop of Salford	0 2
The Love and Passion of Jesus Christ; by the Same	0 2
The Loss of our Children: A Work for the Catholic Protection and Rescue Society; by the Same	0 2
Penny Library of Catholic Tales, No. XL.	0 1
Peter-Tide or St Peter's Month; by the Bishop of Salford	0 2
Sanctification of Lent: by the Same	0 1
Saints and Beati of 1888 with a preface on Canonization and Beatification; by the Rev. John Morris, S. J.	0 1
A Way of Assisting at Holy Mass according to the Four Ends of Sacrifice; by the Rev. G. Kingdom, S. J.	0 0½
Who is St. Joseph? Prayers with Thoughts and Examples for Every Day in the Month; by the Bishop of Salford	0 1
Verses for the Stations of the Cross; by the Rev. Albany J. Christie, S. J.	0 6

THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY ARE—

1. To disseminate among Catholics small and cheap devotional works.
2. To assist the uneducated poor to a better knowledge of their religion.
3. To spread among Protestants information about Catholic truth.
4. To promote the circulation of good, cheap and popular Catholic books.

N. B.—A subscriber paying Rs. 5 yearly to the Bombay Branch of the Catholic Truth Society will be entitled to receive a whole year's publications in the order of their appearance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

THE s. s. "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, 16th inst., at 8-30 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour. See Handbills.

Band and Refreshments on Board.
Tickets, ONE RUPEE, from
THOMAS COOK & SON.

I HAVE THIS DAY STARTED BUSINESS as SURVEYOR.

JAMES BOWACK.
Bombay, 13th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

TWO BOOKS (a BIBLE and HYMN BOOK) were made over to the Police on the 2nd instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 12th March 1889.

WARRANTED 18-CT. GOLD
LONDON MADE ALBERT CHAINS,
Full Size,
IN EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TASTE,
Price Rs. 30 per Tola.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
THIS DAY, AT 5-30 P.M.
The Hon. Sir R. WEST will Preside.
The Hon. Mrs. LYTTELTON will distribute the Boys' Prizes.
Mrs. NUGENT will Distribute the Girls, prizes.
Programme of Proceedings—
Report of the Governing Body.
The Adoption of the Report to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT and seconded by the Hon. F. FORBES ADAM.
Kindergarten Songs by the Infants.
Distribution of Prizes.
Address by the Hon. Sir R. WEST; vote of thanks to the President, moved by the Ven. the Archdeacon.
Admission Free.
Cordial Invitation to the Public.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 19th March 1889 by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay up to 1 p.m., for Contracts as specified from 15th April 1889 to 30th November 1889, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

For the Supply of Punkha-Pullers, under schedule No. 50.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury receipt, *viz.* 2½ per cent, on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest-money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in Cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures, to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable Supply of Punkha Pullers.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

H. B. WARDEN, Captain,
Chief Comt. Officer, Bombay.
Chief Comt. Office, Bombay, 11th March 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SMOKERS

Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THEIR
GENUINE CHARACTER,
HIGH QUALITY
AND
UNIFORM GOODNESS.

				Rs. a.
"1888" Mixture......per	1	lb. tin		3 12
Do. do. ...... ,,	½	,,		2 0
"Golden Block" Mixture.. ,,	1	,,		3 4
Do. do. ... ,,	½	,,		1 12
"Rifle" do. ... ,,	1	,,		2 0
Golden Birds' Eye ...... ,,	¼	,,		0 14
Golden Fleece .... ,,	½	,,		1 12
Virginia Honeydew .... ,,	½	,,		1 12
Latakia, Finest Syrian ... ,,	½	,,		1 12

WARRANTED fresh, pure and sound.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
OUTGOING PASSENGERS
TO EUROPE.
PRESENTS FOR SENDING
TO ENGLAND.
TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY.
MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.
RIPE MANGO FOR DESSERT.
MANGO FRUIT FOR TART.
GOWAVER CHEESE AND GOWAVER JELLY.
MANGO MARMALADE.
CHUTNEYS AND CURRY POWDER.
AT
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS
AND PRESERVES.

NOTICES.

ALL GRADUATES and FORMER STUDENTS of the Wilson College are invited to be present on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 5-15 p.m., when H. E. the GOVERNOR will open the NEW BUILDING at Chowpatty.

D. MACKICHAN,
Principal.
Bombay, 11th March, 1889.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1889, at 4 p.m.

To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet made up to 31st December, 1888.

To Declare a dividend, and to Transact such other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries' and Managers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (Gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 15th March, 1889, for the PURCHASE of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND, from 1st April, 1889, to 31st March, 1890 from the undermentioned places, within Port limits, *viz*:—

Butcher's Island.
Western side of Karanja,
Elephanta,
Trombay,
Talooka Alibaugh.

No Sand to be removed within 100 yards of Pier Pao or Elephanta Piers.

HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1889.

FOR SALE.

THE PATENT RIGHTS in Eleven Valuable Patents for the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Worked with energy and a sufficient Capital there is over A CRORE OF RUPEES PROFIT to be obtained from the working of these Patents. Apply at No. 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY, where Specifications and Drawings can be inspected, and other particulars obtained.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th March next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 2,000 tons of old Iron Rails, double-headed section, of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers which must be made on the Company's form, to be obtained from the Undersigned, must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, also that the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's premises not later than the end of June next.

Payment must be made before delivery.

On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once an advance payment of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 as security for due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which this sum will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of their having to prove any actual loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office Parel, 11th February 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Arsenal, Madras, up to 8th April 1889 and opened at 12 noon, on the 9th April 1889 for Supply of Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1890.

The terms more to include Supply of Stores, if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.

List of Stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 Annas from the Arsenal, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank Receipt as Earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his Earnest-money will be forfeited.

On failure of Contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the article delivered at Madras.

HENRY B. STANFORD, Lieut., R.A.,
For Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Arsenal, Madras, 7th March, 1889.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES. HEAD & SONS, TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
COACH-BUILDERS.
LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.
The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.
English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

☞ FACTS! ☜
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	,,	153
TANDEMS	8	,,	16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 51 0	Rs.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, —
Leibfrauenmilch	,, —	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, —
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, —
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, —

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 1
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Medoc	,	
Les Canons	,, 10 8	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	..
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	—

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	,, 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 11 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29	,, 31 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	,, ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 24 0	,, ..
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	,, ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	,, ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	..

BURGUNDY.
FROM FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	,, 23 0	,, ...
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 23 0	,, ..
Braune	,, 27 8	,, ..
Pommard	,, 27 8	,, ..

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	..
,, ,, *	,, 22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	,, ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	,, 5	...

FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S

First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	4 0	,, 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 25 to 31.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1

from BUSH & BARNEWITZ, WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins Re.
Asparagus	Rs. ..	
Celery	,, ...	.. 0 10
French Beans	,, —	...
Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ...	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, ...	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ...	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND...	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

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,, ,, ,, B ,,	,,	1 0
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 4 p. m.
Prize Distribution, Cathedral High School, Town Hall, 5-30 p. m.
Lecture by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Free Church College, Khetwadi, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pandora (s), from Trieste ; and I M S Dalhousie, Calicut.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lisnacrieve (s), for Venice and Trieste ; and Sirsa (s), Kurrachee.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, close here on Wednesday, the 13th.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius direct per extra s. s. Childa will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. this day.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Kilwa will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. this day.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Nizam will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 11 a.m.

Postal Notice.—Commencing from the 13th current mails for Kurrachee and the coast ports will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays in place of as hitherto, at the same hour on Thursdays.

Fair.—The annual Aga Khan's fair at Hassanabad, on Mount Road, Mazagon, will be held to-day and will continue for five successive days.

A lecture will be delivered this evening in the Free Church College hall by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., on "Selection." The lecture is open to the public.

An Address.—Dr. Jamsetji Framji Kolapurwalla, the medical officer in charge of the dispensary at Khurundwad, was presented with an address a few days ago on the occasion of his departure from that station.

Sajanbhai Mirali Dispensary.—The annual report of this charitable dispensary for the past year show 29,281 patients were treated at a total expenditure of Rs. 3,749.

Found Dead.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Chinch Bunder Road upon the body of a Hindu man, whose name was unknown, and who was found lying dead by the side of a wood-shed near Wari Bunder, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The body was that of a young man, apparently a labourer. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

Defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company.—Megjee Mowjee, of the firm of Gopal Erraya and Company, merchants, was yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, at Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan with making a false declaration of goods for despatch from Wari Bunder to Bellary. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

Fatal Street Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Oomercarry touching the death of Susana D'Silva, aged 85 years. Deceased was very feeble and was a little deaf, but walked about with difficulty. On the 11th ultimo, while she was passing along Dongree Street, she was knocked down by a labour cart laden with earth and sustained injuries to both legs. She died from the effects of the injuries on Monday at noon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening commencing at 6 p. m. :—

March	The Celebrated Boulanger	L. C. Desormes.
Overture	Dio Grossfiurstin	F. Von Flotow.
Lancers	The May Flower	Liddell.
Grand Selection	Nabucodonosor	Verdi.
Valse	Tendresse	E. Waldteufel.
Mazurka	Clematis	Kappey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Death through Strong Drink.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Stone Bunder respecting the death of Munkalee Nanjapa, aged 35 years. Deceased was a shoe-maker. On the 24th ultimo, while under the influence of liquor, he accidentally fell on the footpath and sustained a wound on the head. Three days after he was taken to the hospital, but he was taken home by his mother and died two hours after his removal. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following a wound of the head received by an accidental fall on the footpath while under the influence of liquor.

Hudson's Surprise Party.—There is no appearance yet of the audiences beginning to fall off at the Novelty, in fact business remains as good as ever. To-night an entirely new programme is to be introduced, a feature of which will be the *finale* of the first part, when Mr. Hudson and Mr. Walker, made up as Eastern magicians, will burlesque and expose a lot of those feats which seem so very mysterious, including the sphynx mystery, the bird cage trick, &c. A musical treat is in store for to-night's audience from Miss May Habgood, who is down on the programme to play Archer's grand paraphrase on Meyerbeer's opera "Dinorah," introducing the "Shadow Air."

Suicide with Opium.—An inquest was held by the
roner yesterday at the morgue respecting the death
a woman, named Hurkabai, aged 22 years. De-
ed was the wife of one Kairaj Narayen, a dalal.
lived along with her husband's brother and his
Samuel Street. The deceased and her sister-
frequently quarrelled. On Monday evening
gain quarrelled, and deceased in a temper ran
d said she would destroy herself. Yesterday
ng she was found lying dead in her room. The
r's Surgeon, Dr. Sidney Smith, who made a *post-*
examination on the body of the deceased was
n that death was due to poisoning by opium
it was self-administered. The verdict was
ath of Hurkabai was caused by opium,
oluntarily administered to herself in con-
a quarrel with her sister-in-law.

ing and Theft.—Abdool Rahimon
st whom there appeared two previous
yesterday charged by Constable
R. Ryan with having on Friday
Baba Dubboo Street,
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ring apparel, five
in all to Rs. 6-12.
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h it. The account
s yet.

—Yesterday at the
amilton the case of the
oola, Bhoola Nana, and
accused No. 1, Lalji
with voluntarily causing
eated iron spoon to the
7th January last and the
nd abetting No. 1 in the
offence. The complainant
r. Morojee Cassinath appear-
three accused. The circum-
ave already appeared in these
trate, after recording some further
ted accused No. 1, Lalji Bhoola, who
f the woman, and sentenced him to six
us imprisonment. Accused Nos. 2 and
3 were discharged as there was not sufficient evidence to show that they were implicated in the commission of the said offence.

The Oriental and Flour Manufacturing Company, Ld.—In accordance with a written request made to the directors of the above company by certain shareholders, a general meeting of the creditors of the company and the shareholders was held at the registered offices, Elphinstone Circle, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering whether the concern should be wound up. Mr. Isaac Alcock was appointed chairman by those present, and after a very short discussion it was unanimously resolved that the company should be voluntarily wound up, Messrs. Gordhandas Khatao, Tullockchund Manockchund, and Jeevandas Mooljee being appointed liquidators, these gentlemen having consented to undertake the duties without remuneration. It was also decided that Messrs. Rupsing Mathuradas Lowjee, Thackersey Narronjee, and Tullockchand Manockchund be authorized to adopt such measures as might be necessary and desirable for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the meeting. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Religion of the Mohamedans.—A large public meeting of the Mahomedans was convened under the auspices of the Anjuman Isbout-ul-Islam, which has in view the social, moral, and educational improvement of the Mussalmans at Kazipura, Two Tanks, on Sunday last. The chair was occupied by Moulvi Hidayatulla, the late Consul-General for Turkey, the president of the Anjuman. The chairman on rising introduced the lecturer, Moulvi Abdul Munim, in a short speech to the audience, and called upon him to deliver his lecture, which proved very interesting and instructive. He deeply lamented the tendency of Mussulmans or even Indian youths in schools and colleges for irreligiousness. The Western civilization, which is devoid of religious feelings, is no civiilisation at all, and is the best suited to Mahomedans so much noted for their religious zeal. He, therefore, advised the Indian youths, especially Mahomedans, always to keep alive their religious feelings and publicly to offer their prayers every day to the Almighty. Munshi Khurshed Husain thanked the president on behalf of the audience, while Sayad Abubaker Edroos seconded the vote. Moulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed thanked the host, Kazi Mahmood Mian, for his excellent management, and addressed a few words on the importance of religious feeling, and added that this feeling alone is to decide the future fate of the Mahomedans either that they would become one great nation as before or ever remain scattered and powerless.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy.)

AN OFFENCE AGAINST THE ABKARI ACT.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHASKER HARI AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay from an order of acquittal passed in this case by Mr. N. B. Paogee, second-class magistrate of Kelva Mahim. Mr. Shamrao Rele appeared for the first accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The first accused was charged with having manufactured liquor contrary to the provisions of the Bombay Abkari Act 5 of 1878, section 14, and the other accused were charged with abetment of the offence. The trying magistrate was of opinion that the evidence for the prosecution was extremely conflicting and had totally broken down. The complainant, Mr. Richard Browne, a distillery inspector, had stated that he went to the house of the first accused with the police patel of Asangaon. Arriving at the house, he found the doors locked, and having knocked twice and failing to receive a reply, he forced the door open and entered with his men, when he found the first accused near the still. He did not find the other accused in the house. The complainant then began to search the premises, and he found several liquor-pots and bottles containing liquor, which he handed over to the police. While the complainant was executing his search in one part of the house, Mr. Perozshah, the gauger, was searching another part, where he found the second and third accused. His Worship having reviewed the evidence in the case, was of opinion that each witness had his own tale, which was inconsistent with that of others, and which was incredible. For the defence it was urged that the witnesses for the defence were in the house of the accused when the search was made, and that in the search, the copper still which was taken had small holes at the bottom of it, which rendered it thoroughly unfit for use for purposes of distilling liquor, and as such it could not have been made workable by simply patching it with mud. That the still had holes when confiscated was also admitted by the complainant himself. The search was made in consequence of the receipt of an anonymous petition, and his worship remarked that the person who sent it knew fully well that the first accused had a useless and worn-out old still in his possession from the time of his forefathers and, moreover, the still in question was no bigger than an ordinary copper pot, and further it was remarked that the search made was not according to law. Mr. Perozshah, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, was not forthcoming, and his whereabouts were unknown to the complainant and others. Weighing the whole evidence produced the magistrate was of opinion that the charge was not brought home to the accused. His worship held that the prisoners were not guilty, and they were acquitted.

Their lordships, in disposing of the appeal, remarked that there were some discrepancies in the evidence, but the trying magistrate had attached undue weight to them ; and their lordships were of opinion that the court should reverse the judgment of acquittal. The order of acquittal was accordingly set aside, and the first accused was convicted of manufacturing liquor without a license and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month. The order of acquittal passed in respect of the other accused was confirmed.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. HOWANA NAMANA AND BALESHA DHARMAVA.

This was a review of a decision of Mr. Hari Ramchandra, first-class magistrate of Athni, who convicted the accused of wrongful restraint and sentenced them to pay a fine of ten rupees each, or in default each to suffer ten days' simple imprisonment. Mr. Nagindas Tulseydas appeared for the accused.

It appears that there was a dispute between the complainant Annappa Pagappa and the accused about the house of one Narsawa at Khigwad on her death, which took place on the 6th September last. The complainant alleged that the deceased was his maternal uncle's wife, and though of the family of the accused, had, on account of her quarrels, accepted the complainant's guardianship. She was living with him, and by a will gave all her property to him, and he was in possession of it until the 14th October last. On that day the accused, taking advantage of his absence from the house, drove his wife out of it and locked it up, and thus prevented him from going into the house. The complainant denied that the second accused was the adopted son of the deceased. His Worship under the circumstances convicted both the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships passed the following order :—It appearing from the magistrate's judgment that the accused locked the door in pursuance of a *bona fide* claim to the property, the court is of opinion that no offence was committed. The convictions and sentences were reversed ; the fines to be repaid.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, March 13.

8-30 p. m.—Special Service and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Thursday, March 14.

8-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns No. 91 and 257.

A question which is beginning to attract attention among Wesleyans in London and the provinces is that of a Methodist Sisterhood which shall afford Wesleyan ladies of refinement and leisure a suitable and varied sphere of church work. The distinctive feature of this new movement is its recognition of the peculiar claims and qualifications of a large class who have responsibilities of education and social position. Already the initial difficulties in the way of the suggested organisation are regarded as overcome in the marked success which has attended the employment of ladies in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist London Mission. In the north, at Halifax, a wealthy Wesleyan layman is also working on similar lines and with the same success. The proposal is to establish in London a sort of training centre from which, after due probation, ladies may go forth to all parts of the country to establish similar houses to those in connection with the West Central Mission, and organise social and religious work in churches which desire such auxiliaries.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The seventh annual report on the working of the company for 1888 records a year of steady progress. The profit and loss account, after providing for bad debts and for depreciation of material, shows a profit of Rs. 26,869-7-7. This is equivalent to about 3¼ per cent. on the total capital of the company, and gives a return of nearly 12 per cent. on the present market value of the shares. With this sum it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 annas per share, which will absorb Rs. 20,984-6, and to place Rs. 5,000 to the reserve fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 885-1-7 to be carried forward to the next account.

The number of subscribers in Bombay and Karachi has increased as follows :—December 31st 1887, 342 ; December 1888, 387 ; to-day, 398.

The gross revenue is now Rs. 72,170, and this shows a net increase of more than Rs. 4,000 during the past twelve months. The use of the telephone is increasing in Bombay week by week, and the number of calls has risen from 25 for every subscriber per week in 1885, to 35 in 1888, 43 in 1887, and to 49 for the year under review. The continuance of the Government Royalty, to which your directors referred last year, is a serious drain upon our resources. It amounts this year to no less than 18 per cent, on the net profit of the actual exchange business. The company willingly renders its dues to the Municipality in the form of the Municipal tax, and for way leaves, as a just contribution to the public purse of Bombay, but a fine levied by the Supreme Government upon an enterprize with which the Government Telegraph Department itself competes locally, appears to your directors to be a great injustice, and one against which they again record an earnest protest on behalf of the shareholders of the company. Messrs. P. Benn and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy retire by rotation, under clause 93 of the company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The sad lesson taught by the Vaiturna catastrophe appears to have been lost upon our rulers, who need, perhaps, another similar warning to awaken them to the mistake in which they have been persevering with a blind persistence. In their supreme wisdom, the Supreme Government have elected to seriously impair the efficiency of the Meteorological service, while the Bombay Government had repeatedly asked for increased resources for the office. It may be all smooth sailing under the new arrangement, so long as the weather indicates, in the words of the vigorous protest made by the Port Trustees, " no Meteorological disturbances of a nature so peculiar as to draw upon the highest intelligence of an expert, and the absence of which may lull the Government into the opinion that the feeble arrangements they propose meet the requirements of the case." The inefficient working of the department may become painfully apparent in times of uncertain and stormy weather.

THE KATHIAWAR VAKILS.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—All things considered, we are in favour of abolishing the Durbar Vakil or representative at the Agency office in Kathiawar. What is there that the Vakil could represent better, from the Agency to the Durbar, or from the Durbar to the Agency than might be done by the ordinary routine ? Special arrangements might be made for special occasions. A Durbar Vakil in these days has become an anachronism. It is true that when the Daftardar and the Vakil are brothers-in-law (not by marriage, but by profession) the latter makes an excellent spy. His Highness thinks it convenient to have such a man in his service, till one day he finds that the Vakil can spy upon the Durbar as cleverly as he can spy upon the Agency—the knife of wickedness cuts either way.

Not the least objectionable feature of this sham Vakil system is that it swells the camp of the Political Agent and of his Assistants (there is a Vakil, we believe, for the Chief Agent. and one for each of his Assistants, and we should not be surprised if there are private Vakils even for Deputy Assistants.) We have seldom seen a Political's camp in Kathiawar without being reminded of the settling of locusts on some unhappy land. From Sahib to his cart driver, each one may have to be fed by the Durbar and to be kept in good humour. It is no use Government blaming the Chief for doing what he cannot do, or ought not to. The right course is to forbid the acceptance of such hospitality ; the Agency officers and men must pay for what they receive in the bazar' the Durbar seeing that such bazar is within reach. There may be the most perfect administration of justice in Kathiawar, but so long as a system like that we have been glancing at continues, the *people* cannot be convinced of such administration.

LORD REAY AND THE CRAWFORD ENQUIRY.

The *Indian Mirror*, says Lord Reay has well and manfully discharged his duty in connection with this matter. He could have easily connived at the scandal like his predecessors. He could have avoided treading in the toes of officialdom. He could have screened the honor of the "finest service in the world." Mr. Crawford would still be the Commissioner of the Central Division, if Lord Reay had only shut his eyes and ears. But His Excellency has in this matter, as in all others, proved himself head and shoulders over ordinary men. He went straight to his duty. He did not allow himself to swerve an inch from the straight path. Certain facts were brought to his knowledge in his gubernatorial capacity. He felt that the facts should be looked into, in the interests of the public. It was not the question of a class or a community. He had nothing to do with Civilian privileges or prejudices. He simply had to guard the good name of the public service, and to restore the faith of the public in it. If, then, in discharging this sacred duty, he has earned the odium of a certain Anglo-Indian clique, he has at any rate the satisfaction that he commands more than ever the fullest esteem and confidence and affection of the public. We undertake to say so, on behalf of the Native public, at all events. We know who inspires the tirades against Lord Reay in the London *Times* and the *St. James's Gazette*, and we also know what value to set on them. Whatever may be the nature of the verdict of the Commission, or the decision of the Secretary of State, we have no hesitation in saying that Lord Reay has throughout the affair acted as a just and fearless ruler.

THE REFORM OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The *Native Opinion* says :—The hopes entertained by many about the expansion of the Indian Legislative Councils are threatened to be blighted. The note of disappointment is already sounded by our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette*. The report is that the proposals of Lord Dufferin on the subject do not find favour with the Home authorities. The political cowtiousness, in other words, the constitutional cowardice of the State Secretary and the Prime Minister is likely to carry the day. To say that at present there is no electorate in India is to condemn the British Parliament before 1832, or we may say even before 1880, as unconstitutional, having been elected by no electorate. The right of interpellation is the birth-right of those whose money is interfered with. The claim is founded on common justice. The liability to interpellation is the inseparable concomitant of accountability. The one is the very soul of the other, so to speak. Without the one the other is a sham, and we may add, an insulting sham. What would be the feelings of a European gentleman, if he were told that his steward will every evening submit the household expenses to him but that he will not be at liberty to question the propriety of any of the items ? Mr. George Yule has satisfactorily made out a case for the requisite Indian electorate in his able speech as the president of the last Congress. The *Bombay Gazette* concedes that this natural right of interpellation may be withheld as regards the Supreme Council, but is indignant at the idea that it should be kept back also from the Local Councils. Of course we feel it a duty to congratulate the *Bombay Gazette* upon its intellectual amelioration so far. But we are not prepared to stop here. Of course the concession even when confined to Local Councils will be a gain and a matter for congratulation. But it is absurd to say that our right extends only so far. We entirely agree with the *Bombay Gazette* in its views about the so-called financial independence that is being given to the Presidencies, after they have been stripped of the uttermost farthing.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

The Secretary of State, in a despatch dated 31st January, in acknowledging the Black Mountain despatch says :—" I have perused the papers with much interest, and have now, the pleasure of communicating to your Excellency my cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed by you in respect to the skilful manner in which the operations have been conducted, and the satisfactory results that have been achieved, which reflect great credit on General McQueen and the officers and troops under his command. Although the loss of two such excellent officers as Colonel Crookshank and Captain Beley is much to be deplored, it is a matter for satisfaction that the operations generally have been attended with a comparatively small number of casualties amongst our troops."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Capt J Bellwood, cleared yesterday for Kurrachee with original cargo.

The s s Kilwa, 234 tons, J Gerchan, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

The s s Lisnacrieve, 1,830 tons, Capt F R Evans, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, laden with a general cargo.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Pandora, 1,781 tons, Capt J Constanzo, arrived in port yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo, 1 saloon passenger, Count Messi, and 49 deck passengers.

The British ship Bacchus, from Liverpool with a freight of salt, was aground near Elephant Point for the two days last week. She floated on Saturday after being lightened and went up to Rangoon, where, after discharging the remainder of her cargo, she will be surveyed.

I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

Her Majesty's I M S Dalhousie, Commander C W Hewett, I M, arrived in port yesterday evening from Calcutta. She will sail on the 16th inst. with the balance of the Norfolk Regt.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Etolia	2103	Gill	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Henry Balckow	639	C. Doert	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	E	E. Bates & Co.
„ Hindoo	2346	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Yesso	1381	Trotter	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ Nayanza	1121	M. Simons	K	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2293	Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1590	Taitt	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Labourdonnais	1274	Sibelet	O	M. Maritime & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Horn Head	1558	Thompson	1	J. M. Heyn.
„ Nizam	2735	Creery	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Chilka	1450	H. Gunnings	6	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Fernlands	1354	J. Sellers	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Pandora	1781	Constanzo	8	A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
„ Drumberlie	1572	Sutherland	10	E. Bates & Co.
„ Lord Londondery	1565	Arthur	12	J. M. Heyn.
„ Gerona	1958	W. Sangster	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Elenor	1228	H. Fill	16	……

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Pandora (s) I. M. S. Dalhousie	Constanzo Hewett	Trieste, Feb 10. Calicut.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Sirsa (s) Lisnacrieve (s)	Bellwood Evans	Kurrachee. Venice and Trieste.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Etolia, for Liverpool.
„ Pandora, for China, &c.
„ Venetia, for London, &c.
„ Thibet, for China.
„ Horn Head, for Havre.
„ Saint Fillans, for Genoa.
„ Ardbeg, for Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:
Steamer Fernlands, Sillers, for Antwerp via Canal.
„ Kilwa, Gerchan, for Zanzibar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 11.

Mackinon, Lt-Col, Bl, 1st Leins Regt, to proceed home, from Calcutta.

Dolphin, Capt, Bo, 2nd R Lancaster, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Penfree, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

March 12.

Stuart, Major, Bl, A P D, to proceed home, from Muttra.

Gvatt, Lieut, Bl, B SC 2-3 Gurkas, to proceed home, from Ravdanda.

Ringe, Vety Surgn, Bl, A V D, to proceed home, from Meerut.

Burke, Vety Surgn, Central Prov, A D D, to proceed home, from Jubbulpore.

Kelly, Surg, Bengal, M S, proceeding home, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

O'Neill, Sub-Condr, Bl, P W D, proceeding home, medical certificate, Roorkee.

Woodun, Capt, Bo R A, proceeding home, on leave.

Watson, Lieut, Bl Central India Horse, on duty, from Augur.

DEPARTURES.—March 9.

Elliot, Major, Bo, 1st Lancers, on duty, to Rajkote.

Yates, Lt-Col, Bo, 28th Pioneers, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

March 10.

Nicholls, Lt-Col, Bl, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, on furlough, to England.

March 12.

Goldie, Major, Bo R E, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 13, 1889.

1. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct their Recruits to fire their class without delay.

2. There will be Company drill for "F" Company to-night, at 8 p.m. at St. Mary's College. Red or white uniform.

3. No. 2784 Vol. E. A. S. Strally having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

4. There will be a Parade in Field drill order at Church Gate Street Station to-day at 5-15 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

For the week commencing 13th March 1889.

1. The proficiency class will meet at Head Quarters every evening at 6-30. (Saturday excepted.)

2. There will be gun drill in the Arsenal compound at 6-30 a. m. on Tuesday and 5-45 p. m. on Friday.

3. Class firing at Coorla on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 6-30.

4. On Wednesday night at 9 p.m., parade at Head quarters for company drill "by moonlight" Dress—uniform, forage caps, and arms.

5. The Detachment for dismounting the 25-pr gun are requested to turn out as follows :—

Thursday morning,	6-30.
Thursday evening,	5-45.
Friday morning,	6-30.
Monday morning (18th).	6-30

6. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Battery from the 7th instant :—Mr. E. H. Kingsbury and Mr. D. K. O'Leahy.

7. Lieut. E. Mitchell, with the sanction of Government, has resigned his Commission.

8. On Saturday morning, the 16th instant, the Battery will proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual course of gun target practice. Fall in at St. John's Church, Colaba, at 6-45, a.m. Dress, helmets and uniform without arms or accoutrements. Any member who wishes will be able to fall out at 9 a.m.

By Order,
A. LESLIE, Captain and Acting.
Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS BY H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, 11th March 1889,

Army Head Quarters will be established at Mahableshwar on the 19th instant.

References of an *emergent* nature only are to be addressed to Mahableshwar. All other correspondence should be addressed to Poona as usual.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 9.)

Notifications—Establishments.

The undermentioned Assistant Commissioners on probation are confirmed in their appointments in the Burma Commission, with effect from the date specified in each case :—Mr W N Porter, Mr G M S Carter, Mr B K S McDermott, 1st December, 1888 ; Mr H M S Mathews, 17th March, 1888 ; Mr J S D Fraser, Mr G G Collins, 5th June 1888 ; Mr B S Carey, 5th June, 1888 ; Mr D Ross, 27th July, 1888 ; Mr J G Scott, 14th August, 1888 ; Mr R C Stevenson, 6th November 1888 ; and Mr J N O Thurston, 6th November, 1888.

The privilege leave for one month granted in Notification No. 100, dated the 7th ultimo, to Mr J P Hewett, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is extended to the 18th instant.

" Gazette of India." March 9.

Mr. J. D. Tremlett is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 22nd March, 1889, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

The services of Deputy Surgeon-General A M Dallas, CIE, Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties by Deputy Surgeon-General G Farrell, CB, IMS.

The services of Surgeon H C Hudson, IMS, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Judicial.

The Honourable A Wilson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough from the 21st March to the 8th September 1889, both days inclusive, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

This notification cancels Home Department Notification No, 213, dated the 21st February, 1889.

Under Section 266 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, as a High Court for Upper Burma, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects to be a High Court for the purposes of Chapter XXIII of that Code.

Police.

The services of the officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Seconds-in-Command or Assistant Commandants in the Military Police in Upper Burma:—

Lieutenant R H D Thring, 1st Madras Lancers.
Lieutenant J Jones, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Ecclesiastical.

The Reverend J. H. Taylor, Chaplain of Darjeeling, is appointed Chaplain of Gauhatti and Shillong in Assam, with effect from the 14th February, 1889, or from such date as he may take over charge of his duties.

The services of the Reverend T. D. Gray, Chaplain of Nagpur, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with effect from the 12th March 1889, or from such date as he may be relieved of his duties at Nagpur.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

John Charles William Stanley, of 5 Dewhurst Road, West Kensington Park, Gentleman, and Leonard Butler Wrighteon, of John Street, E. C., Merchant, both in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in tea chests, boxes or the like, applicable for containing other goods or articles.

Edward Smith and Frederick Smith, Designers in Glass and Glassware, of 34 Gray's Inn Road, London, England, for improved method or means of producing sparkling brilliant effect in or from glass alone or from a combination of glass and metal or metalized material.

Edward Lafone Bellhouse, of the firm of E T Belhouse & Co, of Hunt Street, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in hydraulic packing apparatus.

No 137 of 1888—John David Jones, Engineer, of the town of Calcutta, for an automatic periodic valveless filling and flushing cistern with an automatic water-supply regulator.

No 153 of 1888—John Robert Jefferies, Engineer and Iron Founder, Orwell Works, Ipswich, England, and James King, Draughtsman, Orwell Works, Ipswich, England, for improvements in thrashing Machines.

No 156 of 1888—Robert Simpson Baxter, Merchant, 6 Rugby Terrace, Broughty Ferry, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, and George Duncan Macdougald, Chemist, 82 High Street, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, for an improved process and apparatus for the removal of cotton lint or fibre from cotton seed.

No 23 of 1889—William Bull, Civil Engineer, of Southborough Tunbridge Wells, England, at present residing in Allahabad, for pulverizing and sifting hard substances.

Foreign Department.

Lieutenant J H Pollard, Squadron Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed, with effect from the date of joining, to be Wing Officer in the Bhopal Battalion, to fill an existing vacancy. Lieutenant Pollard is also appointed to officiate as Adjutant, during such time as Captain E S Masters may officiate as 2nd-in-Command, or until further orders.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr George Gordon as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon vice Mr A Barckhausen.

Mr F A H Elliot, CIE, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda, is granted furlough, for one year and nine months, under section 50, chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, and with effect from the 15th March, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Lieutenant A R Barwell, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted leave to Bombay, for two months, to study the Native languages, with effect from the 24th March, 1889.

Major A P Thornton, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Harowtee and Tonk.

Captain C. Herbert, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

Rae Bishen Sarup, Deputy Magistrate of Kekri, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—

Reversions.

Consequent on the replacement by the Government of Bengal of the services of Mr. Ney Elias, CIE, Political Agent of the 3rd class, at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 13th February, 1889,—

Captain H M Temple, from Officiating Political Agent of 3rd class, to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Mr E G Colvin, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to Officiating Political Assitant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant C Archer, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to Political Assistant of the 3rd class, substantive pro tempore.

Lieutenant K D Erskine, from Political Assistant of the 3rd class, substantive pro tempore, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Promotions.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Colonel E S Reynolds, Political Agent of the 1st class, with effect from the 15th February, 1889.—

Lieutenant-Colonel F A Wilson, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Lieutenant-Colonel V E Law, Political Agent of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain H M Temple, Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Military Department.

Appointments.

Captain P G Von-Donop, RE, to be Inspector of Sub-Marine Mining Defences in India, with the local rank of Major, with effect from the 26th February, 1889, vice Major D C Catter, RE, deceased.

Army Remount Department.

Captain A P Williamson, Bengal S C, Squadron officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, and officiating Superintendent, Reserve Depot, Saharanpur, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 19th June, 1886.

Hyderabad Contingent.

3rd Cavalry—Lieutenant H H Dunlop, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 9th February, 1889.

6th Infantry—Lieutenant E J M Wood, officiating Wing Officer, 39th Bengal Infy, to be officiating wing officer on probation. Dated 10th February, 1889.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough or leave out of India :—

Colonel H Collett, CB, Bengal S C, (p a) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I. Pension service—36th year, commenced 9th December, 1888.

Colonel J M Sym, Bengal S C, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I. Pension service—31st year, commenced 10th January, 1889.

Colonel Sir B P Bromhead, Bart, Bengal S C, 32nd Bengal Infantry, (m c) for 230 days under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I. Pension service—31st year, commenced 18th January, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel E Molloy, Bengal S C, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I. Pension service—29th year, commenced 10th August, 1888.

Lieutenant-Colonel H Paterson, Bengal S C, 23rd Bengal Infantry, (p a) for one year, under Article 709 Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I. Pension service—27th year, commenced 23rd September, 1888.

Major W L Greenstreet, RE, Military Works Department, (p a) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I. Pension service—23rd year, commenced 20th January, 1889.

Major G W Martin, Ben S C, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, (p a) for 183 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J A Brown, Bengal S C, 37th Bengal Infantry, (p a) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I. Pension service—11th year, commenced 22nd January, 1889.

Lieut C L M Rich, Bengal S C, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for one year, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I. Pension service—8th year, commenced 23rd April, 1888.

Lieutenant W J Underwood, RA, Subaltern, No 1, Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (m c) for one year, under rule IX, note I, of the regulations of 1868.

Conductor J E Newall, Ordnance Department, (m c) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor W Tosdevin, Ordnance Department, (m c) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Capt W D B Fenton, RA, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, is granted general leave in India, (p a) for 182 days.

Captain E Glennie, R E, Military Works Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India, (p a) for one year, with effect from the 1st December, 1888, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W G Smith, General List, Infy. (m c) for six months.

Major W H Browne, Bengal S C, (m c) for six months.

Captain T H Eyre, Bengal S C, (u p a) for one month.

Captain A. Montanaro, Bengal S C, (m c) for six months.

Captain C P Triscott, RA, (p a) for 235 days.

Captain W H F Macmullen, Bengal S C, (p a) for four months.

Conductor F Waller, Ordnance Department, (m c(for three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel A Landon, General List, Infantry, is granted an extension of leave, (p a) for the 8th and 9th February, 1889, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant W A B Dennys, Bengal S C, is granted an extension of leave—(p a) to the 15th November, 1888, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Pensions.

Conductor James Riddle, Ordnance Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from the 19th July, 1888.

Sub-Conductor J S Old, of the Military Works Department, Bengal, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Promotions.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonels, to be Colonels in the Army.

Dated 4th March, 1889.

Francis Monro Newberry, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Thomas James Quin, Bengal, General List, Infantry.
James Ludlow Ferris, Bengal Staff Corps.
Henry William John Senior, Bengal Staff Corps.

Native Army.

—12th Bengal Infantry—

Jemedar Haji Shah to be Subadar, and Pay-Havildar Mahabbat Khan to be Jemedar, vice Kadir Bakhsh Khan, deceased, with effect from the 2nd December, 1888.

Retirements.

Colonel George Ludlow Kennedy Hewett, Bengal S C., has been permitted to retire from the service [illegible] Her Majesty's approval.

Captain C H Morris, Bengal S C., has been placed on temporary half pay with effect from the 16th April, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Marine Department.

Furlough and Leave.

Captain E Bishop, Indian Marine, Port Officer, Aden, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m c) for six months.

Notifications.

The services of Mr F D Fowler, Assist Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, on his return from furlough are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The undermentioned officer attached to State Railways, is transferred to Madras for employment on Railways in that Presidency :—

Mr J Elston, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, North-Western Railway.

In Notification No 41, dated 14th February, 1889, against the name of Mr A Morse, for "temporary" read "sub pro tem," and cancel the promotion of Mr R C Dyson from temporary to sub pro tem Executive Engineer, 4th grade.

In Notification No 56, dated 21st February, 1889, for "temporary" read "sub pro tem."

The following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, are ordered, with effect from the dates specified.

Mr A R Macdonald, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from 20th October, 1888.

Mr E H Tuck, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, to Executive Engineer, 4th grade temporary rank, from 10th November, 1888.

Mr P P Rogers, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from 27th November, 1888.

Mr P P Rogers, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, from 5th December, 1888.

Mr C J Cole, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from 22nd December, 1888.

Public Works Department Notification No 21, dated 18th January, 1889, transferring Mr H A F Currie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal, is cancelled.

Military Works Department.

Notification.

Lieutenant W. Ewbank, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, is appointed to the charge of the 1st Peshin Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of 8th January, 1889, until further orders.

Lieutenant E. D. Haggit, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to the charge of the 2nd Peshin Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of 8th January 1889, until further orders.

Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

Notification.

First grade Assistant Apothecary G. T. Carroll, of the Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, Assistant to the Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is granted three months privilege leave from the date on which he availed himself of it.

A Russian evangelical paper reports several cases of Lutheran pastors in the government of Livonia having been condemned to various terms of punishment for offences against the Russian Orthodox Church. Two of them who were sentenced in 1888 to exile to Smolensk for two years have now been finally dismissed from their pastoral charges in the Baltic Provinces. The Senate a few days ago ordered a pastor to be suspended for four months, and will shortly pass sentence upon four other cases. It is added that proceedings are pending against about sixty other pastors.

Floriline !—for the Teeth and Breath.— A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishin of Houses, and will be glad to send samples an designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TO THE HOMEWARD BOUND CABIN HOLD-ALLS, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong Waterproof Sheeting and Leather Straps. Rs. 5-8 and 8-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

HOLD-ALLS, Best Tan Canvass, will hold Rugs, Blankets, Pillow, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c. From Rs. 9-8. THORPE & Co., The Travellers' Outfitters, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —A MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.

THE "VICTORIA," the "PRINCESS," the "Dagmar," the "Shakespeare," and the "Japan," Paper Shades can be had at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TO LET.—From the 1st of May, for 6 Months or longer if required. Rent moderate. Furnished. Upper portion of Mount Tower, Mazagon.—Apply to "J. H.," Defence Works, Mazagon.

THREE FOX TERRIERS and ONE SPANIEL, all Well-bred Dogs. Apply to s. s. "YESSO," H. Shed, Prince's Dock.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home,. Charges moderate.

"RIPON," MAHABLESHWAR.—Found EVERYTHING very Comfortable and Satisfactory during our Two Months' stay in your Hotel.—F. STOCKINGER, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General.

CUTLERY.—Where can you buy Cheaper? —"Mappin's" Dessert Knives, per doz. Rs. 6-8; Table. Rs. 8-8; "Rozer's" Dessert, Rs. 4-8; Table Rs. 5-4; Spoons and Forks in Nevada Silver, Warranted to Wear White.—Cheapest House. SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE SOLD.—At BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY, one Calcutta, built White Chapple CART, Wheels 5 ft. high, suitable for waler.

TO BE SOLD.—At BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, on account of the Shippers E.-B. Victorias, Broughams, Landaus, Mail-phaeton, Barouche at 3-30 p.m. opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co.

WANTED.—A SMALL STEAMER of Light Draft, to carry about 100 Tons Dead Weight. Apply to JAMES BOWACK, Ash Lane.

WANTED.—In the Fort a loose Box Stable and space for small DOG-CART.—Apply to "J. F.", *Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—Comfortable Suite of 7 Rooms with Cookroom, Stabling and Servants' Quarters. Rs. 75. Apply at KHUSROO LODGE, Nesbit Road.

TO LET.—Large and Well-furnished Bungalow, Cragie Burn, Matheran, for the Hot Season

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

COMPOUND DAMIANA PILLS.—Highly useful in Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, and all other Nervous Disorders. Annas 12 a bottle.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day three kinds of Ices, Wines and Spirits, Oilmanstores, Preserved provisions, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese. MORENA and Co., General Merchants.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL Co., Ld. —FOR SALE, six Lap Machines and eighteen Looms. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of ghting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," re of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—Australian Iron-grey HORSE, age rising 5 years, broken in harness, Rs 700. Open to offer. On one day's previous notice, the Horse will be seen at GOSLA MITHA & Co, No. 125, Girgaum Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT.—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver, on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WESTERN INDIA
VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THIRD ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.
On Saturday, the 16th, and Monday, the 18th March, 1889,
Commencing at 2 P. M. on each day.
On the Southern Half of the Oval, opposite the Secretariat.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE RT. HON. THE LORD REAY, L. L. D., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay.
LT.-GENL. H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.
H. E. ADMIRAL THE HON. E. R. FREMANTLE, C. B., C. M. G., Naval Commander-in-Chief.

PRICES OF ADMITTANCE.
Per seat, per day.

	Rs.	As.
The Centre Pavilion	3	0
Side Pavilions	1	0
Do.	0	8
Seats in the open	0	4

Tickets may be had at 47, Medows Street, Fort, and on the ground on the days of the Tournament.

DR. FAKIRJI R. BONESETTER,
SURGEON, L. M. & S.,
WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52.
Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.
Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alahibag, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
• AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S[illegible]
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the landed property at Byculla Flat, Clerk Road, which was advertised for sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, March 13, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit's office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston & Co., on account of the shippers—

1 second-hand Beaufort waggonette.
1 mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette with patent brake and shifting hood.
1 new square shape landau with morocco lining throughout.
1 new Parisian Vis-a-Vis victoria with removeable hood and front driving seat.
1 handsome bran new victoria with fixed coach-box, painted light blue with real morocco lining.
1 four seated barouche in very good order.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable seat in very good order.
1 second-hand landaulette, very light for one horse.
1 second-hand landau, nearly new.
1 single seated office brougham, very light and in good order.
1 single seated office brougham, with patent brake.
1 Floyd's patent hansom cab in splendid order by "Windover," Kesterton, "Barker," of Chandos Street, and other well-known coach-builders.
1 Double seated glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order by "Watson."
The above carriages are on view.

TO BE SOLD on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, limoges China, complete dinner service for 12 persons, Minton tea and coffee sets, Dresden and Worcester China table ornaments, crown Derby dessert service in travelling case, complete glassware for 12 persons, minton chamber sets, Japanese, China and English ornaments, new cooking stove with utensils household requisites of every kind, including English cooking utensils, ice pail, &c., mostly new, lawn mover, choice garden plants, including 24 roses and 6 dozen violets just imported from England, a pair of bay Arab well known in Bombay, driven by a lady without blinders, also go in single harness and saddle, a mail phaeton, set of English double harness with Dutch collars, nickel plated fittings, little used, set of double harness with collars, the property of Colonel HIBBERT, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

BENNETT & CO
Bombay, March 13, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND KANKESHWAR MILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of Mr. Leeladhur Javerchund, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Katrack—
179 shares in the Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
10 shares in the Kankeshwar Mill.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FLANNEL, CASHMERE COATING, ALPACCA, AND SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—
5 cases 180 P's silk finish flannel.
1 „ black and colored alpacca.
3 „ 36 P's birds-eye cashmere.
1 „ 20 P's black and blue coating.
1 „ plain check and stripe shirtings.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaikh Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaikh Essa bin Curtas, close to Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., Bellasis Road—
A number of Arab horses, the property of Arab dealers proceding to their native country.

SALE OF Machinery, Engines and Boiler of the Wool Cleaning Factory, lately known as Perseverance Mill, at Tank Street, near Duncan Road.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tank Street (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the machinery of the cleaning factory, consisting of—
One 18 horse power double cylinder engine, one 12-horse power single cylinder engine, 25 by 6½ feet steel boiler, with pipe, 60 by 2½ feet chimney, 2 complete and one incomplete wool cleaning machines, 2 wool openers (one complete), 1 teazer (incomplete), 1 willow, corrugated iron shed with pillars, water tanks, shaftings, pulleys, old grinding stones, platform scale with weights, beam scale with weights, taps and dies, wheels, blast fan, 2 small sheds, one tiled and the other iron roofed, &c., &c.
The whole will first be put up in one lot, and if no reasonable offer is made, then the same will be sold in separate lots, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, March 13, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

THERE was no change in Consols yesterday at 97⅝. Silver is also still quoted at 42½d. per oz., and in Rupee and Sterling Indian Securities there has been no alteration. French Rentes in Paris remained at 84¾, and Exchange on London, which declined 10 centimes on Saturday, recovered 5 centimes yesterday, at francs 25·29. Five lakhs of Extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta were allotted by the Indian Council at the previous rate of 1s. 4 17-32d. About half a million in gold was paid into the Bank of England. Braziers' Copper is quoted £2 lower. at £64 per ton nominal.

In the Wheat and Mincing Lane Markets there was no change, Friday's quotations being repeated for all descriptions.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet all round after a moderate day's business, the total sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged for Mid-American and Surats, and American Arrivals were unaltered, excepting in the most distant position, in which they were 1-64d. higher. The Imports were only 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been quiet.

In New York ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 10 3-16 cents.; but June Futures were ten points higher at 10·23 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, giving, with the previous figures, the following comparison with arrivals for the two preceding years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887
Monday's Receipts...	11,000	6,000	11,000
Two days' do. ...	25,000	13,000	20,000
Since 1st Sept. 88....	5,011,000	4,973,000	4,936,000

Opening with a quiet feeling and some symptoms of weakness on the part of sellers, this market became steady in presence of a better demand than has been felt for some days, leading to sales of ready staff aggregating nearly 5,000 bales. More than half this has been in Julgaum, which has been in request at Rs. 199 to Rs. 204; but fully large parcels were also taken of Indore at Rs. 197-8 and Bengals at Rs. 180-92, the remaining purchases having been in Barsee at Rs. 217, Pachora at Rs. 198, Hingunghat at Rs. 215, and Mowa at Rs. 215½ per candy, on the basis of previous quotations, rates at closing showing little, if any, change from those of last evening.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has been reported to-day; but Pessy having been in better enquiry, has advanced half an anna per cwt. say to Rs. 4-9-6 for 91 per cent. and to Rs. 4-8-6 per cwt. for 85 per cent. Other descriptions are unchanged in value, but the market generally closed steady this evening.

SEEDS have not been wanted to any extent and only a moderate business has transpired to-day; but the tone of this market also keeps steady and quotations for all kinds are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	19,353	bales.
Wheat	33,479	cwt.
Linseed	19,628	„
Rapeseed................................	1,280	„
Gingelly	11,942	„
Ground Nuts	4,804	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Shipowners are holding out for higher rates, while demand is rather slack. Business has been done for March shipment at 27s. 6d. to 29s, for April at 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d., for May at 25s. 6d. to 26s., and for June shipment at 25s. to 25s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at last evening's quotations, except in the case of francs, which were rather lower in sympathy with the decline in the Paris rate; and closed steady with forward rates partially 1-32d. higher. Bank demand has been placed at 1s. 4½d. for the mail of the 29th instant; and April Credits are at 1s. 4 19-32d. to 1s. 4 17-32d, May at 1s. 4 17-32d. to 1s. 4½d., and June delivery 1s. 4 7-16d. There has not been much business doing either way, and we quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4½d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4⅝d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Francs do. ...	1·76	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and steady during the greater part of the day at 98 3-16 to ¼ for Four per cents. for cash, 98⅜ for the next account, and 98¾ for the end of April; but a weaker tone prevailed before closing, and the cash price declined to 98⅛. For 4½ per cents 102¾ to 103 nominal has been quoted.

SHARES.—Mill Scrip have been in rather better enquiry to-day, and we have to note an advance of Rs. 10 in Central India, at Rs. 1,040; of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Jamshed, and Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 420, Rs. 330, and Rs. 1,025, respectively; and of Rs. 2½ in Queen, at Rs. 960. Bombay Cotton Press shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 130; Bombay-Burma have advanced Rs. 25, say to Rs. 3,250.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	916½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India................	37,320	250	...	5 do.	140

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock......................	...	£10	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...	...

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire Insurance Co	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.....................	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 100
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil.	68
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld......		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	590
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,250
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	815
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	480
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	22
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	6 150
Kemp & Co, Ld.........	4,000	·200	175	Rs. 26	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.........	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.................	1,500	100	100	...	108
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	225
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	22
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	355
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	54
Phillips & Co., Ld......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.......	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	30
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	25	...	7
Telephone Co., Ld......	19,000	25	500	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	1305
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	Nil.	37 40
M. M. Mody & Co......					90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

DEATH.

SUTHERLAND—March 9, at Hyderabad, Deccan, Stanley S. Sutherland, Personal Secretary to H. E. the Minister, and late Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 53.—English papers please copy.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889.

RULES issued in restraint of sport have in India the same effect on enlightened public opinion which is produced in England by the issue of police orders interfering with the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square or in Hyde Park. The regulations relating to shooting and fishing in reserved forests of the Central Provinces, promulgated a few months since by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. A. Mackenzie, brought together on Tuesday week an unusually large number of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society to consider the situation and take measures to expostulate with the Government of those distant provinces, which are sooner or later to compensate the Bombay Presidency for the loss of Sind—a contingency which is, it may be said on passing, still somewhat remote. Mr. Inverarity presided at the meeting, his prowess as a tiger-slayer giving him a vested interest in free sport throughout the length and breadth of India. It appeared that just before the setting in of the last cold weather a notification was issued by the Chief Commissioner under the Indian Forest Act prescribing rules, twelve in number, for the regulation of fishing and shooting in the reserved forests of the Central Provinces. It is somewhat startling to find that in the Central Provinces fish are to be found in the forests, and that they can be dealt with under a Forest Act just as if they were trees. But so it is. The first rule notified protects fish by prohibiting the poisoning of water for any purpose whatever. The second rule prohibits fishing as well as hunting, shooting, and the setting of traps and snares without written permission from the Deputy Commissioner or a Forest officer. The permit involved payment of a fee of one rupee per diem for every sportsman and beater. This heavy impost would, if strictly construed, as Mr. R. Gilbert sorrowfully pointed out have put an end to shooting altogether in the Central Provinces. It is true that the permit is required only for the reserved forests, which cover about two thousand five hundred miles while the unreserved have an area of seventeen thousand. But, as Mr. Lee-Warner reminded the meeting, it is impossible to draw the line exactly when in pursuit of game, and to stop short on coming to the limits of unprotected jungle. This was found to be the case in the Kohlapore State, where at one time the forests were reserved under rules similar to those now enforced in the Central Provinces. Sportsmen when shooting in the jungles around Kohlapore State were pulled up peremptorily by the village officers with a demand for a permit. The inconvenience was found to be so great that the rules were abolished. Mr. Gilbert does not object to rules, provided permits can be obtain without delay or difficulty, and oppressive fees are not be exacted. The object of the permit seems to be to facilitate the enforcement of regulations for the protection particular species of animals or birds during a close season. The choice of camping grounds is limited by the provisions in the permit, which specify the particular localities where the camps are to be pitched, and the number of companions, retainers, followers, and animals which the holder of the permit may take with him into the forest. Any permit may be cancelled without ceremony in the event of a fire ocurring in the forest to which it applies, Furthermore, the holder of the permit is to be accompanied in the camp by a forest subordinate, whose pay and allowances, so far as can be understand from the words of the rule, the permit-wallah must be content to provide. A fee of eight annas has to be paid for every elephant or camel. These provisions are unquestionably onerous, and must operate in discouragement of sport in the Central Provinces. Whether local necessities may have prompted the Chief Commissioner to issue such stringent regulations can only be a matter of surmise—nothing in the preamble to the notification throws any light on the matter. Indeed, it may be said that there is no preamble, for it is only stated that the Chief Commissioner "is pleased to prescribe the following rules under Section 25" of the Forest Act. Mr. Gilbert contended that the rules go beyond the powers conferred in the Act which were intended for the regulation and not for the prohibition of sport. He contends with much force that the rules are practically prohibitive. It is impossible for a sportsman applying for a permit to know beforehand the exact number of men, women, or children who may be in his camp on a particular day. The fees are charged in advance, so that it would be impossible to enlarge the number of shikaris if the necessity should arise without infringing the terms of the permit. As Mr. Gilbert said, the rich only can pay heavy fees, but for the mass of sportsmen the tax of one rupee per diem for every beater is prohibitive. A strong objection to the presence of a forest subordinate is that the "dry nurse" would probably in the interest of the forest officer in charge thwart the efforts of the sportsman. It is to be noted that forest officers above a certain rank are exempted from the operation of the rules, so that in effect all sport is protected as against the public for their special benefit. Mr. Lee-Warner proposed and carried a resolution asking the Chief Commissioner to suspend the regulations for the present season with a view to the further consideration of their details, and praying that in the meanwhile that he should acquaint the society with the principal objects for which the rules were framed in order that steps may be devised to preserve the forests and the game without running the risk of putting an end to all sport.

We felt that it would be as well to suspend judgment on the rules until the Chief Commissioner's reasons for promulgating them were ascertained. We are now in possession of the whole case, and, what is better, of an official notification, dated the 8th March, considerably modifying some of the more objectionable regulations published last November. Mr. Laurie, the officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has written to Mr. Gilbert, enclosing a copy of the supplementary rules now issued, and explaining that the purpose of the local Government is to prevent the continuance of the destruction of large areas of the reserved forests. It has been found to be "imperatively necessary" to place restrictions on shooting and hunting within the reserves, and those restrictions will be maintained. The interpretation put upon one of the rules originally promulgated—that every attendant accompanying the holder of a permit into the forests would have to pay a fee of one rupee per diem—is, it is satisfactory to learn, quite erroneous. It is now set forth in an official "explanation" that a "shikari follower" is under the rules a person taken into the reserves to kill or catch game, and not a mere attendant on the bearer of the permit; the intention is that each "effcetive gun" is to pay the fee A tracker, beater, or marker down, is free. The holder of a permit is generously allowed to remove any game shot by him. A new restriction is that during the hot season shooting will not as a rule be allowed in the "fire-protected" parts of the forests. On the other hand for specific purposes and in special cases —the character of which is not indicated— permits will be granted free of charge. And the fee of eight annas per day for elephants and camels will only be exacted when they camp in the forests. On the whole then there is no reason to apprehend the cessation of shooting in a gradually enlarging area of protected forests in the Central Provinces. For those who go so far afield from Bombay for their sport, this will be glad tidings of great joy; but we can only envy Mr. Reginald Gilbert his enthusiasm as a sportsman when he pronounces the modification of the rules issued by Mr. McKenzie in November last to be a matter of "great public interest." And yet perhaps he is right; such matters impress the imagination—and man is of imagination all compact—far more than weightier matters of the law. Mr. Gilbert takes no note of Mr. Laurie's intimation that the Chief Commissioner completely dissents from his reading of the Indian Forest Act.

THE Aden Chamber of Commerce recently forwarded to the Resident a petition to the Government of Bombay praying for the extension to that settlement of the Bombay District Municipal Act. The Resident was so far opposed to the idea of giving Aden a Municipality that he declined to forward the petition, alleging that the proposal had already been decided to be untenable. Moreover, the petitioners were informed that Government had under consideration some new regulations for the government of Aden, the nature of which was not indicated, but which the Resident seemed to think would make it superfluous to discuss proposals for a municipality. The circumstances of Aden, no doubt, are special, and the reluctance of the authorities to share the control of the settlement with a municipal body is intelligible enough. Major Hunter, who speaks with authority on all that relates to Aden, writes in his excellent monograph on the settlement: "There can be no doubt the settlement is not yet ripe for Municipal Government under the Indian system. There are but few really influential inhabitants, and there are many foreign merchants whose stay is seldom protracted beyond a few years, and who on their departure sever all connection with the place. It does not seem advisable that in a purely military settlement like Aden the Resident's authority should be other than absolute in principal matters." We have quoted Major Hunter's remarks in the belief that they fairly express the local official view of the case. But it should be remembered that they were written twelve years ago, and that more than one event has occurred which has reduced their force, and has brought Aden perceptibly nearer the condition in which it can with advantage participate in the management of its local affairs. The Government themselves have in part acknowledged this in constituting a Port Trust for Aden, and the recent establishment of the Chamber of Commerce is another fact pointing in the same direction. The trade of the place has grown so rapidly that Aden can no longer be called, as it was called by Major Hunter, a purely military settlement. The Municipal revenue, which was little over half a lakh when Major Hunter wrote, was last year little short of a lakh and a half. This large revenue is expended at the virtually uncontrolled discretion of the first assistant to the Resident, and it can scarcely be wondered at that those who contribute to it should feel that the time has come when they should have some voice in the disposal of it. It is difficult to understand how the military character of the settlement can be pleaded as an objection to this reasonable proposal. Municipalities have nowhere become sufficiently formidable to interfere with military necessities in the towns in which they have been constituted. And we are quite sure that the most reckless use which a municipality could make of its powers would in no way frustrate either the military or the political authorities in the exercise of their functions. There is no necessary conflict between the civil and commercial and the military interests of this settlement. But the authorities sometimes show our overweening desire to subordinate everything to the latter. It would be a pity if the Resident's refusal to forward the petition to the Government of Bombay were accepted as the last word in the controversy. The Government of Bombay may at all events be expected to treat the demands of the petitioners as entitled to a hearing.

LORD CROSS informed the House of Lords on Monday evening that he is doing his best to waste the resources of the Government of India. It was not in these terms that he made the confession, but this was what was meant by the announcement that he is discussing with the Government of India whether it is possible to have the new graving dock at Bombay made large enough to be available for the largest class of ironclads. The Port Trust, as everybody knows, have submitted plans for the construction of a graving dock at a cost of about eleven lakhs of rupees. In consultation with the Indian Marine authorities they some months since modified their original plans so as to meet the graving requirements of the Indian Marine and the Royal Navy, as well as to meet the necessities of the mercantile marine. This was a compromise attended with certain practical disadvantages to the Port Trust, but it was made in the interests of economy, in order to avoid the wastefulness of having two docks, one for the mercantile marine and the other for the Navy. Seeing that the Admiralty and the India Office had shortly before had under consideration a set of plans prepared by Sir John Coode, which would have involved an initial outlay of £200,000 and heavy recurring charges for dredging, the Port Trust deserved well of the public for the action they took in the matter. And now, if, in spite of the concessions made by the Port Trust, the home authorities insist upon any such outlay as that suggested to them, they will be open to a charge of wilful and wasteful extravagance. The Port Trust graving Dock will amply suffice to meet all likely demands that the Navy may make upon it. Its dimensions will be sufficient for the reception of second class ironclads, that is to say, for vessels larger than any that have ever come into Bombay Harbour. First class ironclads are out of the question. They have never been seen in Indian waters and never will be. The Admiralty, none the less, may find pleasure in spending thirty lakhs of Indian money in providing against a practically impossible contingency. Lord Cross's pleasure in that case, however, should consist in withstanding the proposal tooth and nail.

THE semi-official notification that was made yesterday that the Government of India do not at present contemplate proposing the remission of the extra eight annas in the salt duty, though unusual, was necessary. Lord Cross's declaration the other day against the increase of the tax, accompanied by the confession that it ought to be taken off as soon as possible, has already had embarrassing results in India, where it has been interpreted on the bazaars as meaning that Sir David Barbour will in the Budget Statement at the end of the month restore the salt duty to the old two-rupee rate. In this belief buyers are holding back, and the trade is, as nearly as can be, at a standstill, with results to the revenue that are, to say the least, inconvenient. As we showed the other day, the yield of the salt duty had been anything but satisfactory before Lord Cross made his much-misunderstood declaration on the subject. The quantity sold had fallen off, and the estimate seemed in danger of being greatly disappointed. If Sir David Barbour has to charge the Secretary of State with causing a loss of revenue by giving utterance to generous indiscretions on the subject of the salt duty it will not be easy to clothe the complaint in appropriately polite phrases. But this, apparently, is the plain English of the matter.

WE hear that the Collector of Poona has been taking a census of the number of European and Eurasian male inhabitants of the Suburban Municipality of Poona who are members of the local Volunteer force, and of the number who are deemed fit to be enrolled as Volunteers or Reservists. The precise object of this statistical inquiry has not been made public, but it is believed to be connected with a project of the popular Commandant of the Poona Volunteers—Colonel Propert—to considerably enlarge the strength of his corps. The parades of the corps have not always been numerically calculated to strike terror into beholders, and the first step towards any improvement is of course the official device of obtaining "a return." Hence we suppose the official census.

THE balloting which closed yesterday for the election of three gentlemen to represent the Chamber of Commerce on the board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of the Hon'ble Mr. F. Forbes Adam, C. I. E., Mr. James G. Smith, and the late Mr. John Y. Lang, resulted in the return of Mr. Forbes Adam and the appointment of Mr. A. F. Beaufort (of Messrs. Lyon and Co.) and Mr. M. C. Turner (of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.).

The annual prize distribution to pupils attending the Cathedral High Schools will take place this evening in the Town Hall. Sir Raymond West is to preside, and the prizes will be distributed by the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton and Mrs. Nugent.

SIR DONALD WALLACE will arrive in Bombay on the 15th inst. and start for the Persian Gulf on the 17th.

MENDELSSOHN'S oratorio "Elijah" was last night performed in the Town Hall by the Bombay Philharmonic Society under the conductorship of Mr. R. B. Nixon in a manner that ought to make Bombay even prouder of its musical talent than ever. Solos and choruses went alike well from beginning to end, and were listened to with wrapt attention by a large audience, who showed their appreciation when opportunity offered in hearty applause. The concert will be dealt with fully in to-morrow's issue.

We are requested by the Managing Committee of the Girgaum Reading Room and Library to state that Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit has offered in Port Trust Bonds a sum of rupees three thousand in aid of the library, and in recognition thereof the institution will henceforth be designated as "The Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Girgaum Library."

REFERING to the Presidency of the new Corporation the *Rast Goftar* writes:—

> Some of his friends have asked Mr. Geary to stand for the Presidentship of the new Corporation, and we hope his candidature will meet with general support. We have at times had occasion to differ from Mr. Geary on important municipal questions; but our difference with him cannot blind us to his general ability, his experience of municipal affairs, and the deep interest with which he has taken part in the administration of local self-government in thi[illegible] city. Whatever his opinions, he has always be[illegible] a useful member of the Corporation, where [illegible] contributions to debates, whether one might [illegible] with his views or not, have nevertheless [illegible] weighty and worthy of attention. A few [illegible] of Dr. Blaney have set him up as a rival ca[illegible] Dr. Blaney has already had the honour [illegible] chairman of the Corporation on two previo[illegible] sions, and there is no reason why his service[illegible] not receive a similar recognition for the th[illegible] We hope Dr. Blaney will need no assurance [illegible] of our consciousness of the great value of his [illegible] to the Municipality and to the city at larg[illegible] cannot, therefore, be owing to our imperfect [illegible] tion of his worth that we now elect to give [illegible] port to Mr. Geary, whose claims and q[illegible] for the high office must be admitted ev[illegible] who have deemed it their duty to be mos[illegible] him on questions of public interest.

THE inspection of the Bengal P[illegible] teers took place on Saturday afte[illegible] when 1,032 of all ranks [illegible] Auchinleck express[illegible] turn-out of th[illegible] their drill stead[illegible]

THERE are [illegible] few more c[illegible] the W. L. [illegible] Addition[illegible] state th[illegible] durin[illegible] ing a[illegible] her [illegible] a di[illegible] ab[illegible] of [illegible] tha[illegible] dri[illegible] ren[illegible] the[illegible] ens[illegible] ma[illegible] there[illegible] they [illegible] ocean[illegible]

INTE[illegible] C. and [illegible] Munici pal[illegible] effecting som[illegible] on hire at t[illegible] rection is urge[illegible] felt and presse[illegible] past, and it is [illegible] reform is within [illegible] carried out at l[illegible] keeper is under l[illegible] to the habits of t[illegible] he sends out (with [illegible] ultimate result to the [illegible] be a bolter, a jibber, a re[illegible] equine flesh is heir to. [illegible] happened from the hiring [illegible] suited to hill work. It i[illegible] such accidents should b[illegible] minimum by making th[illegible] livery stable-keeper respon[illegible] good behaviour of the pony [illegible] pony should at least be free [illegible] nounced type.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEFENCES OF THE EMPIRE.

THREE ENTRENCHED CAMPS TO DEFEND LONDON.

LONDON, March 12.

In the House of Commons last night the Right Hon. G. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, presented the Army estimates, and in doing so explained the system it was intended to adopt for the defence of the kingdom, whereby a rapid mobilisation of our forces would be ensured. It was, he said, intended to establish three entrenched camps in case the necessity should arise of having to defend London.

THE BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question in the Lords, said he was discussing with the Government of India whether it was possible to enlarge the Graving Dock at Bombay so as to make it available for the largest class of men-of-war.

THE RUN ON THE COMPTOIR.

PARIS, March 11.

The run on the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris is exhausted, and a recovery has taken place in their shares on the Bourse on it being rumoured that influential action was about to be taken to meet the copper collapse.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AT AJMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

AJMERE, March 12.

H. E. Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts arrived here this morning, and were received at the railway station by Colonel Trevor, Commissioner, Major Bisset, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and all the Civil and Military Officers as well as the members of the Municipal Committee. A guard-of-honour of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Rifles was in attendance under the command of Lieut. Tebbs. After the inspection of the guard and having been introduced to the gentlemen present, their Excellencies and party proceeded to the house of Major Bisset, R. E., whose guests, we understand, they will be during their stay in Ajmere.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman is *en route* to pay a flying visit to H. E. the Viceroy before going home on leave.

LORD CROSS AND THE SALT TAX.

Lord Cross's statement in the House of Lords regarding the salt tax is stated on the best authority not to mean that there is any chance of the duty being reduced in the next budget.

THE KASHMIR AFFAIR.

Colonel Nisbet takes with him to Calcutta all the letters on which the oase against the Maharaja rests. They are said to contain matter of far more serious moment than the plot to poison the late Resident. Amar Singh is prepared to vouch that the letters are authentic.

THE KANHOW CHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 12.

News from Tokhlaing, dated 6th instant, states
he Kanhow Chins not having complied with
imposed in the intimation sent them,
severely punished. General Faunce,
by Major Paikes, Political Officer, with
o guns, was to advance on the 8th
act. It is hoped that the burning
villages will induce the Chins
Kanhows have sent in six
their inability to send more,
to have large numbers of
raids in Kubo and the
inadvisable to treat with
s of an entire surrender of
e Siyin villages have been
of grain have been seized,
Tokhlaing, now occupied by
intended to establish a per-
okhlaing, which, being a central
check the raiding of the
n the Kala Valley.
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MAIL.

DEN, March 12.

s. Assam, with the
1st instant, left here
morning, and the s. s.
d Australia, at 2 a.m. this

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, March 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, March 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning one day before due date.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee on the evening of the 9th inst.

PORT SAID, March 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, March 12.

The mail steamer Rome from Australia arrived.

The mail steamer Khedive from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅞
4½ per cent. „	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42¼

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(March 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect, *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Moulmein route to Siam still interrupted.

Both cables to China via Saigon interrupted. Early restoration of one cable is expected—only route open at present via Teheran-Amoor.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, March 11.

10 p.m.	78·7

TUESDAY, March 12.

6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	81·0
4 p.m.	83·5

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, March 12.—The barometer has again fallen over nearly the whole of India. The fall is brisk in Upper India. The steady fall of the past four days has completely changed the pressure distribution. Pressure is now highest in the south of the peninsula and lowest at the foot of hills from Sialkot to Gorakhpore. The temperature has increased in Northern and has decreased in Western India. The temperature is below normal in Southern India and above elsewhere. The excess is greatest in the Indus Valley, where it is eight degrees. Skies are clear, except at the hill stations, where the weather is slightly unsettled.

Notwithstanding the abundant harvest in South Russia last year, in the interior whole provinces are suffering from a state bordering on famine. The inhabitants of entire districts in the Government of Orenburg are actually dying of starvation. Four years of bad crops have totally exhausted the poor peasants, so that numbers of villages there have eaten up the last seed corn. The adult population allow themselves the luxury of a piece of bread once in two days, whilst children crying for bread are fed by their mothers several times a day with very small bits of millet cakes, which in ordinary times the poorest peasant would not look at. These cakes, when they are just baked and still warm, look like cement, and when they become cold are harder, if possible, than stones.

Professor Archibald, in a lecture in the Princes' Hall, Piccadilly, on Edison's latest phonograph, predicted that before long phonographic apparatus would be provided at railway stations and public places of resort, where messages could be produced and reproduced on these "mailing-grams," as he called them, which could be transmitted through the post. Among other likely uses of the phonograph he mentioned that gentlemen could dictate their correspondence into it, and a lady could afterwards reproduce the letters by a type-writer as the phonograph slowly repeated the words to her. That was not an imaginary idea; it had been done. He also stated that important interviews, as between solicitor and client, could be spoken into the phonograph, which would thus keep a full and permanent record that could be reproduced at any time or any number of times.

A Paris correspondent says:—As was to be expected, the recent and numerous "Beauty Shows," which have taken place in various Continental cities, have put into the heads of certain Parisians to organise a similar *concours* for the approaching Exhibition. The conditions and general arrangements of the show are original. Black and yellow "beauties" will be allowed to compete, and the Asiatic competitors will have equal chances with their Circassian rivals. All the "beauties" will have to wear a uniform dress, and no jewels will be allowed. There will be no special jury, but the decisions will be given by all powerful universal suffrage, the spectators voting as at an election. The most successful competitor will be called the "Queen of Beauty," and will obtain a prize of 30,000 francs, or £1,200 sterling. The show will take place in April.

The *Revue Scientifique* states that it has long been known that the stalk of the sugar-cane might be used in the production of a paper of the best quality. It is therefore surprising that with the constant decline in the value of sugar owing to over-production, and the steadily increasing use of aper, it has never occurred to sugar-planters to em- rk in the manufacture of paper as a supplement sugar-producing. The fibres of the cane give an cellent paper, and the necessary mechanical and mical processes are easily carried out. A cor- pondent of the French National Acclimatisation ciety reports that Mr. Walter Forbes of New leans has lately exhibited there a dozen samples white paper made from the sugar-cane which ere pronounced very good. The first quality cost 21 frs. per 100 kilogrammes; 500,000 kilos of the stalk would produce 10,000 kilos of paper worth 2,100 frs. The *Revue Scientifique* concludes by recommending the planters in the French sugar-producing colonies to introduce paper-making.

Within the last few weeks a new sporting club has been started at 11, Regent Street, Pall Mall. The club which is to be called the New Turf Club has for its object the support and encouragement of all varieties of sport, and already includes among its members, who number nearly two hundred, many prominent adherents to the various branches of sporting and outdoor exercises generally. A feature of the club will be the presentation of special prizes at the many horse, dog, and other shows held throughout the country, and prizes will also be given in the course of each year at polo matches, regattas, and athletic meetings. Arrangements will be made for the use, by members and their friends, or two house-boats which will attend the principal regattas, and a coach will run from the club house to the chief suburban race meetings, cricket matches, and athletic fixtures. By way of celebrating the opening of the club, the first house dinner, presided over by Captain Dowell, was held on Feb. 19. An excellent smoking concert, in which Messrs. Fradelle, Odell, and others took part, followed.

PANTOMIME AT THE GAIETY.

For the first time in Bombay Mr. H. Stanley produced his new pantomime "Princess Cherry Blossom," otherwise "Harlequin Yellow Dwarf, and the King of the Gold Mine Shares," on Monday evening. It is usually expected that on a first night everything will not go so smoothly as it ought to. The points in the dialogue are missed, or not sufficiently accentuated; the scenery is not closed in quickly enough upon a situation, holding the players too long in awkward and painful positions, making matters in no small measure embarrassing; exits and entrances are made left for right or *vice versa*; or, after a stage wait, the wanted one rushes on only half made-up, and so forth. But there was nothing of this sort on Monday evening. Mr. Stanley's Company required no indulgence at the hands of the audience. Indeed, everything went as smoothly from beginning to end as if the piece had been running for a week or more. Everybody seemed delighted with the show, and marked their appreciation by not only sitting out the performance from beginning to end, warm and close as the evening was, but by their frequent encores.

The pantomime was specially written for Mr. Stanley's troupe by Mr. L. A. Massa; and it must be said every justice has been done by him to the libretto. It is full of most extraordinary word contortions, which excite more than a mere smile.

The curtain rises on a pretty fairy scene with fairies reclining amongst flowers, as they sing an opening chorus to the air of the "Laughing Beauties" vocal waltz. This concluded, the Queen of the Fairies, Stephanotis (Miss Carrie Stanley) informs her pert yet pretty subjects that she expects a visit shortly from a Royal visitor, King Paraffin (Mr. H. Pyne), who is in sad distress because he cannot get a suitor to suit his daughter.

His mind's distraught, and daily grows distraughter
With troubled thoughts about his royal daughter,
A damsel who occasions much anxiety
By her pronounced distaste for male society.

King Paraffin arrives, and an advertisement is made out for insertion in the newspapers, asking candidates for the hand of his daughter within a week, the distracted king excitedly adding—

"The first male person who will forward stand
And ask of me my royal daughter's hand,
Shall be my son-in-law."

This "rash assertion" is heard by the wicked Yellow Dwarf Turmeric (Mr. W. Driscoll), who straightway makes his appearance with the words "I take you at your word. The early suitor's hooked your pretty bird." Upon this the whole story hinges. It is a plot, like in most pantomimes, flimsy in itself, but to it is hung a sparkling dialogue, interspersed with merry and catching airs and choruses, and clever "business." Mr. Pyne takes most of the weight on his shoulders as King Paraffin, and introduces some local topical hits into his songs, which are really very smart, and gain for him many a hearty round of applause. Mr. W. Driscoll makes up most grotesquely as Turmeric, the Yellow Dwarf, and his antic movements are the source of a lot of fun. Very droll too is Master W. Stanley as Gnatong, a suitor from the court of Sikkim for the Princess's hand. A very charming Princess is Miss Amy Childs, singing melodiously and acting quietly yet winningly; while Prince Cerise finds not only a handsome representative in Miss F. Stanley, but the vivacity of the young actress inspires her scenes with a lot of spirit. All the other characters receive capable renderings. In the fourth scene, a ballet march by all the leading characters is remarkably well executed, and shows careful rehearsing, as do also the march, drill, and military manœuvres of a number of the company representing a Highland Regiment. A beautifully painted transformation scene representing "The Seasons" closes the pantomime. It is rather novel and out of the usual run of transformation scenes, being more of the character of a panorama; but it is very effective and well worth waiting the show out to see. In conclusion, besides having a cleverly-written book and being as well acted as one could wish to see any extravaganza done, "Princess Cherry Blossom" with its fine scenery and pretty dresses makes a beautiful spectacular display.

HOME FOR CHILD-WIDOWS.

The Sharada Sadan, a school-home for child-widows and women of the high castes, was opened at Chowpati on Monday evening in presence of a large assembly of both Europeans and natives, amongst whom were:—Rev. Mr. Squires and Mrs. Squires, Mrs. Scott, Messrs. the Hon. K. T. Telang, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, R. N. Kabraji. Chandavarkar, and R. N. Khote. The institution, although intended for high caste native child-widows, will not be closed against others, but preference will always be given to the former, and widows who are not able to pay will be admitted free. English, Maharatti, Guzerati, Sanscrit, Kindergarten work, and domestic economy will be taught. Pandita Ramabai is at the head of the teaching staff, and, besides native assistants, she is to have the services of two American ladies who have come to India expressly for the purpose. Male teachers will only be employed where female teachers cannot be obtained. Then another rule is, that while the students will have every religious freedom, strict attention will be paid to morality and religious teaching.

Mrs. G. W. Kamkhar, who presided, opened the proceedings with a prayer in which she invoked the blessings of God upon the institution.

Pandita Ramabai, speaking in the vernacular, next explained the objects of the movement. She said that during the last seven or eight years a lot had been said about establishing an asylum for high caste Hindoo widows; but the men seemed indifferent to it, and there was an impression amongst them that no such institution was necessary. In 1883 she went to America and informed the people there of the wants and grievances of the Indian women. She told them if they would only come to her assistance and support her for ten years, after that she was sure it would be able to support itself, or at any rate a further means would be found of keeping it up. The result was that many ladies and gentlemen in America supported the movement. She also published a book in America on high caste women, in which she gave her opinions of the native males, and especially the Hindoo widows. Some people expressed the opinion that it was very much overdrawn, but she begged to state there was no exaggeration in it. She felt convinced that now was the time for the cause of the Indian women being taken up by such of them as were enlightened. Some people might think that the movement depended upon her alone; but even if she were to die now, she hoped there would be other native ladies to keep it up; but, as far as she was concerned, she was determined to work with perseverance.

Mr. S. Kelkar also addressed the meeting in Hindustani and further explained the objects of the institution.

The Hon. K. T. Telang was the next speaker.

He confined himself merely to interpreting into English what Pandita Ramabai had said. He also mentioned that the book published by her had gone through ten editions of a thousand copies each by which she had got a net profit of Rs. 25,000, which was to go to the fund for the publication of a special series of books for female education there. They would be illustrated, and the mechanical preparations for such illustrations had already been secured by her at a cost of Rs. 10,000 from America. He also drew special attention to the fact that the subscribers in America to Ramabai's fund had kept her quite untrammelled about religious matters, and that one of the rules of the institution established by Ramabai was that there should be no interference with any pupil's religion, but that the education imparted there should be imparted altogether of a non-propagandist character.

One little matter which strikes one as a peculiar coincidence is the fact that the first student enrolled bears the same name as the college "Sharada Sadan," the home of education.

The distribution of flowers terminated the proceedings.

Among a number of important improvements proposed by the War Department in the South-Eastern District are additional permanent and temporary barracks at Shorncliffe, where there will be also a station hospital and other very material alterations. Sandgate Castle and Folkestone and Shorncliffe batteries and martello towers, Nos. 1 to 9, are also to be thoroughly restored.

AN UNDOUBTED HARDSHIP ON BACHELORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*, in an article on the "Position of Women in Ancient Rome," I came across the statement that by the Lex Papia Popœa, for the encouragement of marriage, a fine was inflicted on all bachelors between the ages of twenty and sixty, and that this iniquitous law was rightly abrogated by the Christian Emperor Constantine. It has been left to the so-called Christian Viceroys and Governors of this land to re-impose this pagan tax on celibacy under the specious heading of subscriptions to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund, and it is against this tax on bachelors that I would invoke your powerful aid, and that of the press in England and India. Let me enter into a few details, even though by so doing I appear to make a personal matter of a great universal wrong.

I have been now some twelve years in the service of the Indian Government, and though without any particularly glaring virtues or vices, I am still unmarried: and as my somewhat peculiar style of beauty does not appear to be much in vogue, I am likely to remain a drug in the matrimonial market for the remainder of my service. Still every month I am mulcted, fined, swindled in the sum of Rs. 7-9 (say Rs. 90 per annum) ostensibly for the support of my future widow. In reality I am fined for not supplying food and raiment to one of the superfluous damsels of England. I have waited patiently all these years, biding my time to protest; and having come across the article I mention by the learned Principal Donaldson, the whole Christian part of me has been convulsed with indignation at finding I was serving under an infamous law copied from pagan Rome, and I can no longer hold my peace. The Government of India are, we know, very Gallios, with neither a soul to be damned or a body to be kicked, but has our Christian England sunk to such a low state of morality that she can see with unmoved, apathetic face men ruthlessly fined for firmly adhering to the thorny path of celibacy? To escape this fine am I to avail myself of this "Premium on improvident marriages?" or am I to remain an unsung martyr to the bureaucratic tyranny of an unjust Government? or, again, should I consider myself a part-owner in the wives of my fellow-subscribers, whom eventually my money will support? Will no travelling M.P. in search of a grievance or half-pay Bishop (though I am credibly informed that the superior clergy never become unfit to draw their full pay) take up my hard case? Like St. Paul I am small and of no reputation, so I fear that unless I can enlist the powerful voice of a great and free press on my side, my protest will avail no more than a sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. But, sir, I fearlessly place my cause in your hands as a worthy representative of the power that moves the world; and meanwhile, awaiting events, I may add (to still apprehensions in the mind of the Accountant-General and his tribe) that I shall continue to pay Rs. 7-9 per mensem as heretofore, lest my refusal to do so should bring the Government of India with a crash to the ground.

For obvious reasons I do not sign my name, but am, your obedient servant, INDIGNANS.

P. S.—Should any young female who care to assist me in thwarting Government by qualifying for the position of my widow, you would doubtless forward on to me any letters, if prepaid, that come to your office.

A HYDERABAD LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, J. M. Norton, of Hyderabad, in reply to my letter of the 27th ult., admits "that under the security of the Government sanction" he issued a few prospectuses and sold a few tickets. Will he please state which of the two Governments sanctioned the G. P. P. U. lottery? To my certain knowledge neither the British nor H. H. the Nizam's Government accorded any sanction or support to the affair.

It strikes me that the fact of J. M. Norton trying to fix the *onus* of responsibility on "the Government that gave it sanction and the promoter," &c., will not prove reassuring to the public, more especially when the additional fact becomes apparent that J. M. Norton informs ticket-holders that his "connection either as an agent or seller of tickets ceased some *eight* or *ten months* ago," instead of at the time publicly announcing the fact.

I may as well inform the promoters of the lottery that as soon as my enquiries are satisfactorily completed they will hear from me.—Yours, &c.,

March 12. J. V.

NOCTURNAL DEVOTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My best thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the worthy Commissioner of Police for the effectual stoppage put to the Goanese Litany-singing and the *mandos*, or nocturnal dances and vociferations in Church Street, Mazagon, complained of in my last letter, and I now hope that strict orders will be given to the police sepoys to put a stop to the noctural, so-called Lenten, devotees who go about at dead of nights, singing what they term lamentations of Jeremiah and appeals to the souls in Purgatory, &c., and which are accompanied by a kind of wooden instrument, called clappers, which makes indescribable noise and frighten sleepers, especially those of a nervous disposition. These devotions were in the old times encourged by the Goanese priests, and have taken a deep root in the minds of ignorant people, but let such devotions be confined to the deserts of Africa or jungles of Goa: they are a nuisance here and should be put down and discouraged.

March 12. JELLABEE.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I correct a slight but important error which appears in your to-day's issue? The hour fixed for the prize-giving to the boys and girls of the Cathedral High Schools is 5-30 p. m., not 5, on Wednesday, the 13th, in the Town Hall. The Hon'ble Mrs. Lyttelton will distribute the boys' prizes and Mrs. Nugent the girls' prizes. May I take this opportunity of explaining that we send out no cards of invitation, but wish it to be understood that any one who desires to be present in the Town Hall will be heartily welcome?—Yours, &c.,

A. GOLDWYER LEWIS,
Hon. Sec., Cathedral High Schools.

March 12.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship.

Singles.

2nd Ties.

A E Barton beat E E Steel	6-3	6-4	
J W O'Connor beat H O'Connor	Scratched		
A E Oliver beat F W Shaw	6-4	3-6	6-5
A B Sangster beat H H Southey	6-4	6-5	

3rd Ties.

A K Oliver beat J W O'Connor	3-6	6-4	6-1

A B Sangster plays A E Barton
On Thursday afternoon.

Doubles.

2nd Ties.

A B Sangster and A E Barten	beat	Capt MacMahon and H H Southey	4-6 6-1 6-5
W Murray and E F Nscholson	beat	E E Steel and F W Shaw	4-6 6-3 6-1

Final.

A W Sangster and A E Barton play W Murray and E F Nicholson
On Tuesday, 19th inst.

W. MURRAY,
Hony. Secy., Lawn-Tennis.

Rumours are current of the approaching betrothal of Prince Karl of Sweden and the Princess Victoria of Prussia. Prince Karl was born in 1861, and is the third son of the King of Sweden. The Princess Victoria was born in 1866, and is the second daughter of the Empress Frederick. It may be remembered that her intended betrothal to Prince Alexander of Battenberg caused no little sensation last Spring. Prince Karl was here in 1886, and was a great favourite with the then Crown Prince.

THE PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL VIEW OF CARDINAL RAMPOLLA'S LETTER.

Novidades, the semi-official journal of the Foreign Minister in Lisbon, comments on Cardinal Rampolla's letter as follows in its issue of the 14th February last:—

We deeply lament the existence of a document which in substance and form we regard as inopportune and tending to aggravate the difficulties and dissension which, to the interest of all concerned, it behoved, a stop should have been put to as promptly as possible. Negociations are pending in Rome against the interpretations given in India to the decrees of the Sacred congregation, which interpretations would have annulled, within a short time, the Portuguese jurisdiction in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, *i. e.*, in the principal Indian cities. Our Government bases its protests on the clear letter and spirit of the recent Concordat. One-sided interpretation of the clauses of this covenant can never be admitted. In this way the Government would rather go far when it may be necessary to maintain its rights. We trust in the prudent energy of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and on the authority and zeal of our Ambassador in Rome, who is mainly interested in not permitting the solemn Concordat, to which he had put his name, to be torn into pieces. The Government declared, through its official organ, that they would never recognise the doctrine of the decrees with the interpretation put upon them. We are informed that positive instructions in this sense have been addressed to the four Portuguese prelates in India, whose devotion to the Holy See cannot exclude, as it in fact has not been excluded, the loyalty due to the royal patron. Whatever, therefore, there may be which may directly or indirectly refer to the questions pending between the two Governments in Rome, will not have execution in the Portuguese dioceses in India. And it plainly shows how inopportune and inconvenient was the language employed, and the assertions made by Cardinal Rampolla in his letter to the Apostolic Delegate. The Portuguese Government have not spared the sacrifices which devolved on them in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Concordat. The Bishops have been appointed, their pay has been sanctioned, European missionaries have been sent to all the dioceses, seminaries have been endowed, the clerical position has been improved by raising their pay; in fact, nothing has been spared which might elevate the intellectual, moral, and material status of the Padroado establishment in India. It was not only for the sake of ancient glorious traditions, but to give a prominent significance and value to the recent acts that it succeeded in giving new vigour to the rights of Portugal. Whatever, under such circumstances, may happen, the Government will be free from moral responsbility. We rely on the extreme and never-deceived prudence of the Holy Father, on his affection and sympathy for Portugal, more than once publicly affirmed, in the recent documents, that the question will not be allowed to go to extremes, but on the contrary the just remonstrances of Portugal will be attended as ere this they ought to have been. In any case the conscience of the people of India and their heroic attitude should not have been disturbed and alarmed by documents so unparalleled and provocative as is the letter of the Cardinal Secretary of State.

SAJUNBHAI MIRALI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

At the annual exhibition of this school, held on Sunday evening at the residence of the Hon. R. M. Sayani, who presided on the occasion, the report read at the meeting showed that at the end of the year there were 118 girls receiving education at the school, which is the only one established by the Khoja community at the instance of Mr. Sajunbhai. It was a common complaint that the students left the school at a very early age owing to there having been no lady teachers. But for the last two years this complaint had been avoided by the employment of female tutors. The school was examined by the Government Educational Inspector, Mr. Varajrai Desai and Mr. Fazulbhai Dama, and their joint report was very satisfactory. It was also visited by Miss Manning and Mrs. Scott. The trustees of this institution had frequently expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which the lady superintendent, Bai Ruttonbai Hormusji Ranina, had conducted the school for the last two years. After the report was read, Bai Ruttonbai made a short but neat speech, urging upon the parents and guardians of her pupils the necessity of allowing their daughters for a longer period of time for completing their education than it had hitherto been the case.

The Hon. Mr. Savani then addressed the meeting, which was chiefly composed of the members of the Khoja community. He said he did not concur with the complaint of the trustees that the result of the school was not such as was expected by them. He was firmly impressed with the notion that twenty years ago no girl of his community knew what a newspaper was; but now-a-days almost every girl was in the habit of reading the vernacular papers of the day, and edified their mothers with the contents thereof, which was a pleasing spectacle in their conduct. The newspapers were now conducted by competent editors, and their columns were replete with a variety of information; and were it made a practice in this school to get a few lines of useful matter explained to them, the benefit accruing from it would be immense. This would habituate them to a taste for reading newspapers, which would be by no means a small gain. The honourable chairman hoped that the future social status of the community to which he belonged would depend upon the present generation, which was in a fair way of improvement, and the little girls, when grown up and were mothers, would impart to their children the benefit of the education which they were now receiving.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimji proposed a vote of thanks to the president; Dr. Esmal Jan Mahomed seconded the vote, which was carried unanimously.

The chairman having returned thanks, the meeting terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

Madras Army Head-quarters willbe established at Rangoon to-day.

A modification in the regulation regarding the provision of carriage by native infantry regiments in the Bengal Presidency on ordinary movements and on field service has been made.

The following are the batta-drawing regiments which are not entitled to carriage at the public expense:—1st to 16th Bengal Infantry, 18th Bengal Infantry, both battalions of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Gurkhas, Sappers and Miners, Meywar Bhil Corps, Malwa Bhil Corps, Bhopal Battalion, Erinpura Irregular Infantry, and Mhairwarra Battalion. The above draw batta and pay for baggage transport. The other infantry corps of the Bengal Army received carriage, *viz.*, 17th, 19th to 40th, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, the 45th, the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, including the 1st and 2nd Battalion of the 5th Gurkhas and the Deoli Irregular Infantry.

The Brigadier-General Commanding will make the annual inspection of the 5-1 Southern, 1-1 Western, and 4-1 North Irish Divisions, Royal Artillery, at Colaba to-day as follows:—

At 7 a.m. the three batteries will parade in drill order. Serge clothing to be worn. Manual firing and sword exercise, drill under junior officers, afterwards revolver practice, followed by inspection of regimental institutions. Inspection of camp equipage, which should be pitched on a spot to be selected by the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay District. Kits to be laid out in barrack rooms.

At 11 a.m. examination of officers in military law at the officers' mess house, inspection of books in the Royal Artillery District office, followed by inspection of the Royal Artillery School.

Mrs. Chamberlain (says a London correspondent) is winning the suffrages of all who come in contact with her. By a romantic coincidence Mr. Chamberlain's son played the part of *deus ex machina* in the marriage of his father with Miss Endicott. The young man had met the lady when he visited America the year before Mr. Chamberlain went there to negotiate the Fisheries Treaty. On his return home he spoke with so much enthusiasm of Miss Endicott that the father, carrying an introduction from his son, called at once on the Endicotts. We know the sequel of the story. The same spell of fascination was cast over the father, and in course of time the lady—younger than any of his children—became the right hon. gentleman's bride. Such, at any rate, is the pretty story which is going here.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey, or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

MR. W. E. HART ON SOCIAL SATIRISTS.

Mr. W. E. Hart delivered a lecture entitled "Some Social Satirists" at the Sasseon Mechanics' Institute yesterday evening. Colonel Merewether took the chair, and there was a large attendance.

Mr. Hart, who was cordially received, said:—

One of the many failures to define the difference between man and the so-called "inferior animals" is the statement that man is "the laughing animal." You remember how the absurdity of his definition of man as a "featherless biped" was shown by turning into the philosopher's class-room a cock plucked of every feather and inviting the laughing scholars to hail it as their Master's fellow "man." So I think it would not be hard by a *reductio ad absurdum* to show the insufficiency of the definition of man as "the laughing animal." Whether we hear the savage yell of the hyena, or the meaningless cachinnations of the laughing jackass, or the chattering giggle of the ape, we are reminded of the various forms in which our brethren give expression to their mirth, and are constrained to confess that the privilege of laughter is not confined to man. But though it is not true that we are the only animals that laugh, I think it is true that we are the only animals that laugh at each other. Other animals, no doubt, equally with ourselves, enjoy the misfortunes of their friends, but not to the extent of making them a subject of mirth. Who ever saw one dog grin in derision at another's blindness? though he might take advantage of it to steal his dinner. When did a sound horse ever limp in mockery of another's lameness? Even the Bombay crows, whom I have learned to regard as the personification of all that is unamiable, when one of their number falls into the water-butt, are not amused. They are grieved, they are shocked, they are scandalized, they are offended. They gather clamorously together, and peck at him and preach at him, and scold at him, and tell him it was all his own fault—like so many Christians. But they never laugh at him. It is reserved for us to do that, and for our children at play in the street to prove their right to the title of the superior animal by their merriment at the personal defects of mischances of others. But even yet the definition of man as "the only *laughing at* animal" is not perfect. For there are some men who never laugh themselves nor allow others to do so. Apart from Puritans and Judges, whose proverbial solemnity is merely the accident of their profession, there are the Rock-bedas of Ceylon, a pigmy race of jungle savages, undoubtedly human, and of kindly disposition, who yet never laugh themselves, and if they detect a smile on the face of a visitor, instantly answer it with an arrow. It would appear, then, that the capacity for laughing at his fellows not only distinguishes a man from a brute, but argues some advance in civilization. Satire, then, must be an outcome of civilization. For it is this capacity for laughing at others that underlies all satire. I do not mean to say that the little dirty boys who mock the lame man in the street are satirists. Far from it. They have, doubtless, attained to the capacity for laughing at others which underlies all satire. But they have attained to nothing above that, and true satire has much above that. Satire, I think, may best be shortly defined as the humorous expression in literary or artistic form of amusement or indignation at some folly or fault. According as the amusement or indignation predominates, the satire will be comic or tragic. According as it is aimed at an individual or a class, it will be personal or social. The terrible denunciations with which Juvenal castigated the crimes of Agrippina and the widow of Drymon instance the tragic and personal satire:

> "What woman will not use the poisoning trade
> When Cæsar's wife the precedent has made?
> Let Agrippina's Mushroom be forgot,
> Given to a slavering, old, unuseful sot;
> That only closed the driveling dotard's eyes,
> And sent his godhead downward to the skies.
> But this fierce potion calls for fire and sword,
> Nor spares the commons when it strikes the lord.
> So many mischiefs were in one combined,
> So much one single prisoner cost mankind.
>
> * * *
>
> Would it were all a fable that you read!
> But Drymon's wife pleads guilty to the deed.
> 'I (she confesses) in the fact was caught,
> Two sons despatching at one deadly draught.'
> 'What, two! Two sons, their wives, in one day!'
> 'Yes, seven,' she cries, 'if seven were in my way'."

Such passages as these, of fierce personal invective, with which every satire of Juvenal teems, show how a common social vice instanced in the particular sin of an individual, is reprobated in terms of honour, indignation, or disgust. The genial peasantry with which Horace recounts his sufferings at the hands of a talkative bore on the Sacred Road instances the comic and social satire:

> "He paused for breath: I falteringly strike in:
> 'Have you a mother? have you kith or kin
> To whom your life is precious?' 'Not a soul!
> My line's extinct. I have interred the whole.'
> O happy they! (so into thought I fell)
> After life's endless babble they sleep well:
> My turn is next. Despatch me; for the weird
> Has come to pass which I so long have feared,
> The fatal weird a sabine beldame sung,
> All in my nursery days, when life was young;
> 'No sword nor poison e'er shall take him off,
> Nor gout, nor pleurisy, nor racking cough;
> A babbling tongue shall kill him: let him fly
> All talkers, as he wishes not to die'."

In this satire, under the disguise of a particular but anonymous instance, is ridiculed the impertinent folly of all egotistical chatterboxes. Of course these qualities may be transposed. Comedy may be an element in the flagellation of a personal fault, as in the attacks of Aristophanes on Cleon. Here, for instance, is a passage in which the knights in chorus are represented as abusing him for his greed and extortion:

> "Rightly served, we serve you rightly, for your hungry love of self,
> For your gross and greedy rapine, gormandizing by yourself;
> You, that ere the figs are gathered, pilfer, with a privy twitch,
> Fat delinquents, and defaulters, pulpy, luscious, plump, and rich;
> Pinching, fingering, and pulling—tampering, selecting, culling,
> With a nice survey discerning, which are green, and which are turning,
> Which are ripe, for accusation, forfeiture, and confiscation.
> Him besides, the wealthy man, retired upon an easy rent,
> Hating and avoiding party, noble-minded indolent,
> Fearful of official snares, intrigues, and intricate affairs,
> Him you mark, you fix and hook him, while he's gaping unawares;
> At a fling, at once you bring him hither from the Chersonese,
> Down you cast him, roast and baste him, and devour him at your ease."

A few lines further on these charges are effectively reiterated in the form of an admission ironically put into the mouth of Cleon as a defence:

> "O Demus! Has any man shown such a zeal,
> Such a passion as I for the general weal?
> Racking and screwing offenders to ruin;
> With torture and threats extorting your debts;
> Exhausting all means for enhancing your fortune,
> Terror, and force, and entreaties importune,
> With a popular, pure, patriotical aim;
> Unmoved by compassion, or friendship, or shame.'

In such passages as these, whether of unbridled abuse from the lips of others, or of self-condemnation in the mouth of his victim, did the comedian expose the tricks of a particular demagogue to laughter, and at the same time, in his person, cast contempt on the party to which he belonged. On the other hand, Swift's description of the yahoos in *Gulliver's Travels* shows how tragedy may be an element in the denunciation of social vices, yet without presenting them in the garb of the special sins of particular offenders.

One of the most effective passages perhaps is that in which Swift employs the same artifice as that I have just noticed in Aristophanes, of ironically putting into the mouth of the object of satire an admission of the fault satirized in the form of an excuse.

"Another thing my master wondered at in the yahoos was their strange disposition to nastiness and dirt; whereas there appears to be a natural love of cleanliness in other animals, I could have easily vindicated humankind from the imputation of singularity upon this article, if there had been. Any swine in that country (as, unluckily for me, there was not) which, although it may be a sweeter quadruped than a yahoo, cannot, I humbly conceive, in justice, pretend to more cleanliness; and so his honour himself must have owned, if he had seen their filthy way of feeding and their custom of wallowing and sleeping in the mud."

But every satire, whether personal or social, whether tragic or comic, must contain the three elements specified in the definition I have just given. It must have the literary or artistic form. Otherwise it will be mere scurrility. It must have humour, otherwise it will be either a sermon or a scolding. It must attack some fault or folly. Otherwise it will be nothing more than such a lampoon ridiculing a personal defect, as we find in many of the epigrams of Martial, in which he shows how it is possible humorously to express amusement in literary form at Ælia's want of teeth, or Philœnis's baldness, or Phœbus's crooked legs. But this is not satire. Because, what it ridicules is merely a personal defect which cannot be remedied, and the existence of which in no way depreciates the character. It is this last mentioned element of attack on some folly or fault that raises satire to the rank of morality, and makes of it an instrument mighty for the instruction and improvement of mankind. I know it is commonly said that satire is an unamiable quality, and satirists are regarded with some fear and a good deal of aversion, not only by those who feel guiltily conscious of deserving their attention, but by the majority of their fellows. From the days when the Grecian Chiefs applauded the punishment which Ulysses inflicted with his staff on the misshapen back of Phersites for his scurrilous atttack upon the king of men, there has generally been more sympathy with the victim who repays a moral castigation with physical fisticuffs than with the wit who provoked the assault:

> " You remember Horace's complaint :
> While, as for me, none reads the things I write,
> Loath as I am in public to recite,
> Knowing that satire finds small favour, since
> Most men want whipping, and who want it, wince.
>
> * * * * *
>
> These one and all the clink of metre fly,
> And look on poets with a dragon's eye."

But it is not only among those who are whipped, or ought to be whipped, for the good of themselves or their fellows, that satire is unpopular. As Horace himself, a few lines further on, puts the objection into the mouth of his opponent :

> " ' But you give pain : your habit is to bite,'
> Rejoins the foe, ' of set deliberate spite.' "

This is the secret, then, of the popular prejudice against satire. It can be so readily wielded as a weapon of offence for the gratification of a personal grudge. But that it is so misapplied in the hands of an unscrupulous few is no reason for its wholesale condemnation ; and I hope to show you that good satirists are among the benefactors of mankind. You remember, in the definition we took just now of satire, we said the form might be literary or artistic. Many of the best satires that the world has seen are in the artistic form, which, thanks to recent improvements in engraving, has of late years wonderfully increased and improved.

I need only remind you how the weekly appearance of *Punch* is hailed, and you will readily admit both the popularity and the power of artistic satire. But want of time compels me to forego the pleasure of treating of it now. For the same reason I cannot hope to discuss exhaustively the whole subject, even of literary satire. But as the works of all modern satirists are easily accessible to you all, and most of them have found the subjects of equally accessible treatises by excellent critics which are doubtless already familiar to you all, I shall now discuss only the literary satire of the ancients. In so doing I shall confine myself to the social branch, or that which has for its subject the faults and follies of a class rather than of an individual. First, because I think that which treats of society at large is more likely to be of general interest than that which deals only with particular individuals ; and, secondly, because social satire is more likely than personal to fulfil all the terms of the definition which we took just now of true satire. It is less likely to be used for the expression of personal animosity or the gratification of a private pique, and is, therefore, less likely to degenerate into mere vituperation or caricature. In considering the history of satire, you, of course, understand that there has not been preserved any definite consecutive record of the birth, growth, and development of satire, any more than there was of the expression of any other quality of the mind. But from what we observe of the human mind, and what we know of the satiric productions in various literatures, we can piece together a tolerably compact and probable story which is all the more interesting, as tending to show that the great theory of evolution is as true of mental processes and literary productions as it is of physical growths. We saw just now that the capacity for laughing at others underlies all satire. This capacity we noted to be, not only a characteristic of humanity, but even a product of civilization. Unless subject to the controlling and refining influences of other elements essential to true satire, it is apt to declare itself in course boisterous buffoonery. This, though often not wanting in humour, is without literary form, and aimed rather at some conspicuous personal defect than at any moral failing, has for its object only the present gratification of the buffoon or the amusement of his audience. In such raillery, the characteristic of an intellect rather undeveloped than insufficient, we should expect the first approaches to satire to be made by an untrained mind. Hence it is that we find the humour of the street urchin expressing itself in impudent personalities, and the repartee of the bargee savouring unpleasantly of abuse. That is, the first satiric attempts of an uncultured mind of to-day are apt to consist in mere personal gibing and fault-finding. But what is true of the individual is true of the race. It is just in mere personal fault-finding and abuse that the first attempts at satire find expression in the earliest literature of any country. I take,as the first instance that suggests itself, from the second book of Homer's Iliad the well-known incident to which I have already referred of Phersite's railing attack on Agamemnon.

> " Loquacious, loud, and furbulent of tongue ;
> Awed by no shame, by no respect controlled ;
> In scandal busy, in reproaches bold,
> With witty malice studious to defame;
> Scorn all his joy, and laughter all his aim ;
> But Chief he gloried with licentious style
> To lash the great, and monarchs to revile.
> His figure such as might his soul proclaim,
> One eye was blinking, and one leg was lame.
> His mountain shoulders half his breast o'erspread,
> Thin hairs bestrewed his long misshapen head.
> Spleen to mankind his envious heart possessed,
> And much he hated all, but most the best."

That is the first Greek poet's description of the first Greek satirist with a mind as unlovely as his person. Then follows the abusive speech which won for him the chastisement of Ulysses—a speech vigorous enough in expression and not wanting in effective irony, but animated throughout with a carping spirit of fault-finding that loves to misrepresent good motives and to belittle great deeds, affecting to ascribe to a mere lust for personal aggrandisement the wish of Agamemnon that the Greeks should not in cowardly wise abandon the siege of Troy. So again the first great Saxon epic, *Beowulf*, represents Hunferth, the drunken jester at the Court of Hrothgar, who attempted no great deed himself, falsely taunting the hero Beowulf with having been defeated by Breca in a swimming match. The same type of character appears in the Keltic hero epics of Ireland. Generally we may say that even in those early days, before a written literature existed, among the poets who loved to sing in fitting words the noble deeds of mighty men, were found some carping fault-finders, readier with their tongues than with their hands, who, jealous of the fame they dared not emulate, strove to make it contemptible in the eyes of their fellows. Their utterances, though not fulfilling our definition of true satire, we may take as indicating the first inclinations towards satire, for they show a capacity for laughing at others, often not wanting in literary form, and they contain an element of reproach. More humorous in tone, but even more deficient in literary form and moral purpose, and more boisterous and licentious in expression, were the rude songs, accompanied with clownish dance or mimitic action, in which the rustics of ancient Greece and Italy, celebrating the vintage or the harvest, jeered at each other's defects or peculiarities. These boorish merry-making are interesting to us, as in the former we find the germ of the Attic drama and in the latter that of the Roman *Satira*, which gives its name and in a measure its form to our modern satire. They are also worthy of remark as further exemplifying the fact that there is in the human mind a natural inclination towards humorous fault-finding, to which every different nation seems at some time to give independent expression, and which may be said to be the first germ of satire in each different literature. This is what Dryden—himself one of our greatest satirists—must have noticed when he wrote, in his *Discourse on Satire*, "we have learnt thus much already that scoffs and revilings are of the growth of all nations, and consequently that neither the Greek poets borrowed from other people their art of railling, neither needed the Romans to take it from them." But inasmuch as these " scoffs and revilings" to be accepted or intelligible to the audience, must be aimed at the appearance or behaviour of some person actually present among them, or well known to them, we find that the first approaches to satire are naturally made in the direction of personal rather than of social satire and through the avenues rather of simple ridicule or abuse than of the correction of faults and follies. Even such a master of true satire as Horace describes himself as amused at coarse personal raillery of this description, and that too in a poem which has not its superior in real pleasantry and wit. I refer to the incident described in the famous *Journey to Brindisi*, when two abusive blackguards, named Messius and Sarmentus, enter into a wordy warfare, the chief points in which appear to have been that Sarmentus ridiculed Messius for having the scar of a wen on his forehead, while Messius retorts by reminding Sarmentus that he had been a slave, and was still so lean that a pound of grain a day would suffice for his sustenance. It is not before the time of Archilochus, who lived about 700 B. C., that we find these personal " scoffs and revilings" taking such form and being applied to such purposes as entitles them to the dignity of the name of satires. He it was who converted the instrument of private animosity into a weapon of political attack,and employed his merciless lampoons against individuals in the cause of liberty and reform. He it was also who gave them literary shape, by composing them in the iambic trimeter, so largely used by his successors for the same purpose. Applied as they were to political purposes, the lampoons of Archilochus seem to have fulfilled some of the functions of a newspaper press. In their political aspect, too, they contain the first germs of social satire. For, though aimed at particular individuals, it is at those prominent particular individuals of a party who represent a political principle, just as *Punch's* caricatures of Mr. W. H. Smith represent not so much the respectable trader who has made a large fortune by the sale of cheap books at railway stalls, as the acknowledged head and accepted mouthpiece of the great aristocratic Conservative party in the House of Commons. Following Archilochus, during the next century and a half, came Simonides and Hipponax, who also used the lampoon as a political weapon, and attacked private individuals to obtain the redress of public wrongs. In these three then we find the commencement of the working of that spirit which we saw to be essential to true satire, viz., the bettering of an existing evil. After them, satiric composition in Greece found two new channels for expression in the fable, which found its way into Europe from the east through Asiatic Greece, and in the comic drama, which had in the interval been developed out of the rustic merry-makings which I have already mentioned. The fable, though not necessarily satirical, and perhaps in its origin rather didactic, is yet obviously capable of being applied easily and effectively to satiric purposes. It would naturally so be used among the nations of the East, who, partly from the oriental habits of indirect expression and figurative diction, and partly from fear of their despotic rulers, would be inclined to reprove the follies and vices of the great rather by way of apologue than by direct personal attack. One of the earliest instances you may remember is the reply of Joash, King of Israel, to the challenge of Amaziah, King of Judah :—" The thistle that was in Lebanon sent to the cedar that was in Lebanon, saying ' Give thy daughter to my son to wife :' and there passed by a wild beast that was in Lebanon, and trod down the thistle." Nathan's reproof of King David was also conveyed by means of an apologue, but it lacks the element of humour contained in Joash's parable, and essential to true satire. This form of composition introduced into Greece by the slaves imported from Asia we find employed for purposes both of personal and social satire. An instance of the former is Æsop's fable of Jupiter and the Frogs, and King Log and King Stork aimed at Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. Of the latter we have an instance in the fable of the old man and the young man and the ass, satirizing the folly of those who, in trying to please all, succeed in pleasing none. But though fables such as those of Æsop attained to great popularity in Athenian society, where, as we gather from the mention of them by Aristophanes, the narration of them was a favourite after-dinner pastime, it was in the comic drama, of which the compositions of Aristophanes himself are the most notable instances, that satire found its chief vent in Greek literature. By the time of Aristophanes, the particular lampoon introduced by Archilochus seems to have fallen into disuse as a vehicle of satire. Possibly it was too dangerous to remain popular. This would also explain the popularity of its successor—the fable. But the latter, in its homeliest shape, was apt to lack literary form, and in its enigmatical expression to lose pungency and point. In the Attic drama, which had been evolved out of rustic merry-makings,the boil-sterous mirth of boorish song and dance had taken literary form, personal ridicule and invective had been allied with exalted poetry. It was in this direction, then, that satire was destined to find its highest form of expression in the best days of Athenian literature, and it was Aristophanes, who brought the Athenian comic drama to perfection, that was the chief exponent of Athenian satire. We saw just now how the political lampoons of Archilochus fulfilled some of the functions of a newspaper press, and contained the germs of social satire, though aimed at particular individuals. In both these particulars the comic dramas of Aristophianes show a great advance. He employed his chorus to set forth in the *parabaris*, or interlude, his own views on public matters, and he made the drama itself, as we have seen, a means of political attack on a party, by holding its leaders up to ridicule. In addition to this, the scenic representation of the characters on the stage served as an illustration of the words. So that the Greek comedian may be said to have employed the artistic as well as the literary form of satire. The plays of Aristophanes may therefore well be said to have been the *Punch* of the Athenians.

The unbridled licence of Aristophanes in ridiculing the persons of his political opponents, and through them the party to which they belonged, brought about the suppression of this branch of the drama. Towards the end of the Peloponnesian war, the leaders of the party, then in power at Athens, passed a law giving every person attacked by comic poets a remedy at law and forbidding the representation of real persons on the stage. But it requires something more than a legal enactment to stop a natural growth. Though the old comedy died a violent death at the hands of Athenian demagogues, the natural proclivity of man to use and enjoy satire did not die with it. The later comedies of Aristophanes show how he entertained the laughter-loving Athenians, even when deprived of the power of personally ridiculing his old enemy, by Cleon, by satirizing, as in the *wasps*, the litigeous spirit of the men of Athens, or, as in the *Ecclesiazusoe*, the aspirations of her " shrieking sisterhood " to have women admitted to Parliament. Here, then, we find social satire taking a certain definite form in Greek literature, and this is the result of the forcible suppression of the personal satire of the old comic drama. This gagging of the old comic drama also resulted subsequently in the development of the new comedy, which dealt, not with the public, but the private life of a ci[illegible] But when the dramatist turned his attention [illegible]mestic rather than political concerns, and had to be amusing and yet to avoid direct personalities, the field of social satire was of course greatly widened. At the same time, as the plot was concerned with domestic details, so the language of comedy had to descend nearer to the level of every day prose. If we turn now to the literature of Rome, we shall find that satire had there a similar, but certainly distinct, origin. Out of the rough fun of the harvest-home was developed a rude drama, in verse of various metres, handling various subjects, but all in the same spirit of ribald and personal raillery. These were called *saturoe* or, as we should say, *miscellanies*, taking the name from the *lanx satura*, or dish filled with all sorts of produce, offered to Bacchus and Ceres, as the first-fruits of the year, at the harvest festivals. The first to give literary form to these scurrilous songs was Lucilius, who lived in the latter half of the second century, B.C. He employed the hexameter, or heroic measure, for the compositon of *satira* in which he flagellated the vices of notorious sinners. As his successor Horace says of him,

> " Lucilius first with dauntless brow
> Addressed him to his task, as I do now,
> And from each hypocrite stripped off the skin
> He flaunted to the world, though foul within.
>
> . . . .
>
> He took no count of persons: man by man
> He scourged the proudest chiefs of each proud clan,
> Nor spared delinquents of a humbler birth,
> Kind but to worth and to the friends of worth."

It was from the Roman *satira* as developed by Lucilius that we get our name satire for that class of composition, and his use of the Roman heroic measure, the hexameter, as the vehicle of satire, doubtless suggested to Dryden and Pope the use of the English heroic measure, the ten-syllabled iambic couplet, which they so much affected for poems of the same class. But though the measure was heroic, the diction was homely. Horace, speaking of his own satires, says :—

> " First, be it understood, I make no claim
> To rank with those who bear a poet's name.
> 'Tis not enough to turn out lines complete,
> Each with its proper quantum of five feet ;
> Colloquial verse a man may write like me,
> But (trust an author) 'tis not poetry."

So further on he says :—

> " Strip what I write, or what Lucilius wrote,
> Of cadence and succession time and note,
> Reverse the order, put those words behind
> That went before, no poetry you'll find."

And of Lucilius he says :—

> " Cratinus, Aristophanes, and all
> The elder comic poets, great and small,
> If e'er a worthy in those ancient times
> Deserved peculiar notice for his crimes,
> Adulterer, cut-throat, ne'er-do-well, or thief,
> Portrayed him without fear in strong relief.
> From these, as lineal heir, Lucilius springs,
> The same in all points save the tune he sings.
> A shrewd keen satirist, yet somewhat hard
> And rugged, if you view him as a bard."

This passage shows that the first essays of Roman satire, as of Greek, were in the direction of personal attacks on particular individuals. It also shows that there was in the Roman *satira* the same tendency, which we noticed in Green comedy two centuries and a half before, of satire, while retaining a metrical form, to adopt the prose diction of every day life. But this seems to me to be in itself a step in the development of social satire. For when popular language is used in the treatment of a particular instance, it will not be long before the subject itself is generalized, so to speak and the particular instance itself be used merely as the type of the popular subject.

Now this is precisely what we notice in Horace, the successor of Lucilius. In his hands satire became much popularized in form, and more adopted to win society at large from its common failings than the ferocity of a personal attack used for the castigation of the special sin of a particular delinquent. It is true that he freely satirizes individuals, but as types of social failing, rather than as instances of personal depravity. When he holds up to contempt the chatter box, the spendthrift, or the glutton, it is in order to mend the manners of society, by showing how ridiculous are these common faults in the particular instances. He uses them to point his moral in the same way that he describes how his father used to train him in the way in which he should go :—

> " When my good father taught me to be good,
> Scarecrows he took of living flesh and blood.
> Thus, if he warned me not to spend but spare,
> The moderate means I owe to his wise care,
> 'Twas, 'See the life that son of Albias leads !
> Observe that Barrus, vilest of ill-weeds !
> Plain beacons these for heedless youth, whose taste
> Might lead them else a fair estate to waste.'
> If lawless love were what he bade me shun,
>
> ' Avoid Scetanias' slough,' his words would run."

It is a very short step from this system to the description of imaginary characters as the types of real social failings, as in Thackeray's *Snob Papers* or *Punch's* pictures of Mrs. De Ponsonby Tomkinson's struggles into grand society. In Horace, then, we seem to have the first true social satirist, albeit his mode of working involved the use of those personalities in which we saw satire originates. Of his great successor Juvenal, master though he was of tragic satire, as instanced in many a fine rhetorical burst of passionate invective, I need only say that he made no advance on Horace as a social satirist. Nor did Martial, if indeed his epigrams can be considered so much satires on the corruption of his age, as the utterances of a nasty mind revelling in the nastiness of a nasty time. One thing, however, we may notice about the latter, and that is, that it was he who imported into the epigram that satirical term, that " sting in the tail," which its name now imports. Originally the epigram was nothing more than what its name literally means—a superscription. But Martial, whose wit, polish, and power of condensed expression are beyond all question, made of it a most effective vehicle of satire, though not I fear, with much purpose of improvement. In Persius we see the depressing effect on satire of the despotism of the empire. Just as in Athens the drama was gagged when its satiric utterances gave offence to the party in power, so in Rome it could not be expected that such outspoken invective as that of Juvenal would long be tolerated by an absolute ruler. Hence we find the didactic satires of Persius so obscure as to be well nigh unintelligble. There was, however, introduced about this time another variety of satiric composition which was destined to play a most important part in the development of social satire. This was the Milesian tale, probably of eastern origin, like the fable, but differing from it in having a more literary form, and in dealing with what professed to be actual experiences of human life and incidents, at least possible, if not probable. In the hands of Petronius and Apuleius this grew into the satirical romance, the forerunner of Rabelais' " Gargantua and Pantagruel," the ancestor of Swift's "Gulliver," which so widened the field of the satirist's labour, and at the same time lightened his task in exempting him from the restraints of metre by the introduction of prose as the vehicle of satire. In these romances, the vices and follies of society are derided in the persons of the fictitious characters of the story, and not, as in the older satires, of particular individuals taken from real-life. Moreover, the freedom allowed the author in the invention of the incidents of his story, and in the use of prose to tell it, allowed a far wider scope to his satiric powers, at the same time the necessity for bright invention and pleasing diction to awaken and retain the interest of his audience preserved the literary form which we saw to be essential to true satire. The last name that I shall mention in connection with the development of social satire in pre-Christian literature is that of Lucian. His *Dialogues* may be said to have been evolved from the ruins of comedy, when the comic drama, for the reasons we have already noticed, became impossible under the despotism of the empire. In them Lucian satirizes in dramatic form all the follies and vices, all the corruptions and superstitions—I had well nigh said all the institutions of his own time. I suppose it is for this reason he has been called " the Voltaire of Paganism." Like Voltaire, he takes up the position of the universal censor and mocker. Like Voltaire he insists on genuineness, demanding absolute truth for truth's sake. Like Voltaire he sees clearly enough the impossibility of the continuance of the present order of things. Like Voltaire, too, he is strangely blind to what the next order will be. For, as Voltaire, saturated with the idea of the hollowness and falsity of all around him, could not recognise the possibility of the truths that positive philosophy established as the ruins of so much that was false which was overthrown by the Revolution, so Lucian was unable to foresee the new social order which the barbarian conquest would create out of that overthrow of the empire, which he saw was imminent. After the great deluge of barbarism had begun to retire, which had flowed over ancient Rome, destroying her empire, and long obliterating the landmarks of her literature, it is curious to see how soon, and how independently of classical models, instances appeared of social satire in the literature of Western Europe. Then best known, perhaps, are "Reynard the Fox" and the " Vision of Piers Ploughman." In the former the satire takes the shape of an expansion of the Eastern fable : in the latter that of an apocalyptic vision. The directer mode of attack by particular personal instances would have been too dangerous at a time when the objects of satire were powerful nobles or ecclesiastics, whose oppressions or impostures, practised on the poor and ignorant, provoked the attack, while the satirist himself was almost necessarily a priest, for the art of writing hardly existed outside the cloister. Indeed, it is curious to notice how almost all the social satire of the Middle ages is that of ecclesiastics aimed at ecclesiastical abuses. The reason is not far to seek. With the spread of Christianity the observances of religion became more a part of the daily life of every citizen than they had been in the days of paganism. The priesthood was no longer a distinct caste. Its ranks were open to the people, and its members dwelt among and associated with the people. Religious questions and the administration of ecclesiastical affairs were thus constantly brought home to the minds of the people in their daily life. When the corruption and abuses which afterwards led to the reformation made themselves felt, the people found willing champions among those who, though admitted within the pale of the religiousorders, had not lost touch with those outside. When the renaissance revived the knowledge of the classical models, encouraged their imitation, and diffused learning through all classes of society, we find the social satirists growing in number, widening in aim, and increasing in variety. For the most part all taking as models one or other of the ancient forms I have notice, but each in his turn expanding the idea. Thus, for instance, we can trace the influence of the Milesian tale, the connection of which with the fable I have already noticed, through the Gargantua and Pantagruel of Rabelais, to Gulliver's Travels and thence to *Vanity Fair*. The Dialogues of Lucian, the descent of which form the comic drama I have traced, find in the Colloquies of Erasmus an echo which is repeated in the " Imaginary Conversations" of Laudor, and more faintly again in Mallock's " New Republic."

The satires of Horace, ridiculing in mock heroic form by personal instances the vulgarities, affectations, and follies of society at large, are closely imitated by Boileau, Dryden, and Pope. Time will not allow me to discuss in detail all those satirists who,since the revival of learning in Europe, have made it their task to improve their fellows. Nor is it necessary that I should do so, now that their works are so accessible and intelligible to all. I would merely ask you to notice that at different periods the majority of social satirists seem to have had in view a common object in the propagation of some great idea, appropriate to their time, for the amelioration of society, the growth of which has ever led to one or other of the great reforms of the world. This is what I meant by saying the true satirist was among the benefactors of mankind. It is as true of those before as of those after the destruction of the Roman Empire. But it is more noticeable in the work of the satirists of Christian Europe, who yet, for the most part, used weapons forged on the patterns of those wielded by their pagan predecessors. See, for instance, how the satires of Horace, the first social satirist, aimed at what we may call the domestic mannerisms of society, tended to turn the minds of men inwards, to win them from disturbing thoughts of politics, and the distractions of the civil war through which they had lately passed, and so prepared them to accept the settled rule of the empire. When that empire later swelled into a despotism cruel and corrupt, the fierce invectives of Juvenal against the social vices of his day, wherein the people rivalled their rulers in lust and rapine, prepared men's minds to accept the religion of Christ, with its doctrines of peace and love and universal brotherhood. When after the cataclysm of barbarism it was found that greed and luxury had made their way into the cloister, and pride and avarice were rampant in the high places of a church, whose rulers seemed disposed to forget their sacred calling in the struggle for temporal power, it was such works as *Reynhard the Fox*, *Golias*, *Brunellus*, and the *Vision of Piers Ploughman* that paved the way for the Protestants who heralded the reformation.

When at the renaissance learning at length began to awake from her long sleep, men were prepared to avail themselves of her ministrations in a great measure by the ridicule which such social satirists as Erasmus in his *Colloquies*, and Ulric von Hutten in his *Epistles of Unknown Men*, poured on the ignorance and superstition of their time. Later yet such satires as Butler, Dryden, Swift, and Voltaire, aimed at political and social abuses, engendered the idea which culminated in that great Revolution which inaugurated a new era in the history of mankind with a tumult whose echoes are ringing yet throughout the world. It is not so easy to see the tendency of modern satire, just as when an object is too near the eye, it is impossible for us justly to appreciate the proportions of all its parts, so it is always difficult to criticise contemporary work. I should, however, be inclined to say that, mainly owing to the great growth of the daily press and of the ephemeral literature of periodical magazines, social satire is now more diffuse in its aim, more discursive in its methods, and less likely to be lasting in its results. But if there be one idea more prevalent than another, it is that of attempting a solution of the great socialistic problems of the day by insisting on a community of origin and an identity of interests in the different ranks of society. At least that is the spirit which I find to underlie, unconsciously no doubt, so much of the writings of Carlyle, so many of the pictures of *Punch*. Such results as these following on the work of social satirists, and benefitting mankind at large, surely entitle them to be classed among the benefactors of their kind, albeit they were unconscious at the time of what would be the full result of their work. At least they show how true is the remark of Horace, the father of the Clan—

> *Ridiculum acri*
> *Fortius ac melius magnas plerunque secatres.*
> " And pleasantry will often clean cut through
> Hard knots that gravity would scarce undo."

Mr. Justice Candy moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his extremely interesting lecture. The proposition having been heartily carried, the meeting terminated.

REWARD FOR LOYAL SERVICES.

Indian Engineering in an article on the above subject, says :—

To recognise and reward honest labor of their servants is not one of the failings of our paternal Government, unless the recipient of it has a patron in high places, in which case it does no become very necessary to examine too closely the nature of the services rendered. It is enough if he is supplied with a chit from one in authority ; his talents and capabilities expand under its magnifying power, and for the rest, everything is taken on trust. We have always wondered how, under these disheartening circumstances, the services have ever turned out loyal and true in the discharge of their duties, instead of being demoralised and polluted. The fact is, selfishness is not a characteristic of England's sons, whatever shortcomings they may have, self-serving interests, to the exclusion of the noble call to sacrifice, is not one of them. Relying upon this, the powers that be venture to treat their servants with contumely, knowing full well that their loyalty is unimpeachable, and that no amount of ill-treatment will make them swerve from the path of rectitude.

Look at the case of Mr. W. F. Stevens of Bombay ? How shabbily he has been dealt with. As a professional architect he has, with a solitary exception or two, no equal in India, and notwithstanding eminent services rendered by him, and which could not be gauged in rupees, annas and pice, he was refused compensation. The Supreme Government took shelter behind a technical quibble, of which any Government out of India would have felt ashamed. We venture to say that the conditions being the same, a Native State would have showered lakhs upon Mr. Stevens, when the P. W. D. grudged him a few paltry thousands. He asked for bread and they gave him a stone, or its equivalent, a C. I. E. This is the way in which merit is rewarded.

But there is a certain case which has come to our knowledge, the circumstances of which should not be hid under a bushel. The injustice of the decision is too glaring to permit it to pass unnoticed, especially when placed side by side with another occurrence that took place at the same time.

Upwards of nine years ago an Executive Engineer of the P. W. D. under the Government of Bengal, when serving on the construction staff of the Western Rajputana State Railway near Mount Aboo, received telegraphic orders from the Director-General of Railways to proceed " fully equipped" to join the Kandahar Railway in Southern Afghanistan and, therefore, beyond the limits of British India. The steamer in which he took his passage at Bombay for Kurrachee went down at sea, and the officer lost the whole of his " kit" and his equipage to the value of Rs. 2,700.

An application was made to the Supreme Government for compensation, and the usual stereotyped reply was received that the Govenor-General in Council after a full consideration of the case was unable to sanction the grant of compensation asked for, but no reasons were assigned for such a strange course.

If the authorities at the P. W. D. Secretariat, with whom virtually rests the decision in these matters, had taken the trouble of enquiring into it and consulting the provisions of the Pay Code, they might have arrived at another verdict, but as the memorialist had no friends in high place he was sent to the wall. Now let us examine the particulars of the request. The officer in question was asked to work beyond the limits of British India, which he could not be compelled to do by the terms of his covenant. More than one Civil Officer of the Department to which he belonged declined to serve across the frontier, but a sense of duty actuated him to undertake the risk in operations of a *quasi*-military character. In the same vessel there were several military officers also proceeding on duty to Southern Afghanistan, some of whom claimed and were allowed compensation under the Military Pay Code. It should, however, here be observed, that by the rules of the service, military officers are liable to duty wherever they may be ordered to go, which is not the case with Civil Officers of the P. W. Department. Then, again, a sergeant, a military subordinate of the P. W. D., drew compensation to which he was not entitled, but a beneficent Government remarks that as the money had already been paid to him by the Government of Bombay, confirmation of the sanction would not be withheld—thus creating an invidious distinction, and making fish of one and flesh of the other.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

PROFESSOR STUART quoted at Shoreditch Town-hall, the following extract from the trial of the Knave of Hearts for stealing some tarts in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" :—

" There is more evidence to come yet, please your Majesty," said the White Rabbit, jumping up in a great hurry ; " this paper has just been picked up."

" What is in it ? " said the Queen.

" I have not opened it yet," said the White Rabbit ; " but it seems to be a letter written by the prisoner to —to somebody."

" It must have been that," said the King, "unless it was written to nobody, which is not usual, you know."

" Who is it directed to ? " said one of the jurymen.

" It isn't directed at all," said the White Rabbit ; " in fact, there's nothing written on the outside." He unfolded the paper as he spoke, and added, "It isn't a letter after all—it's a set of verses."

" Are they in the prisoner's handwriting ? " asked another of the jurymen.

" No they're not, " said the White Rabbit, " and that's the queerest thing about it."

The jury all looked puzzled.

" He must have imitated somebody else's hands " said the King. The jury all brightened up again.

" Please your Majesty," said the Knave, " I didn't write it at all, and they can't prove I did. There's no name signed at the end.

" If you didn't sign it," said the King, " that only makes the matter worse. You most have meant some mischief, or else you'd have signed your name like an honest man."

" That proves his guilt," said the Queen.

" That's the most important pieces of evidence we've heard yet," said the King, rubbing his hands ; " so now let the jury consider their verdict."

"No, no," said the Queen. " Sentence first, verdict afterwards."

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* stated on Feb. 18 that he had learnt some details of the National Defence programme of the Government, which, " in its magnitude and completeness, is greater than has ever been adopted by any other country.

There is no doubt that the report of Lord Hartington's Commission on this subject, together with the report of the the admiral's on last year's naval manœuvres, have had great weight with the Cabinet Committee which sat on the same subject. The Cabinet have now arrived at a decision based on the conclusions of the departmental inquiries which will be laid before Parliament very shortly. The total programme involves an expenditure of £100,000,000 which will be raised by means of a defence loan. It is proposed to build before 1895 some twenty or twenty-two battleships on the lines of the latest ironclads, the Nile and the Trafalgar, and also to construct nearly fifty fast cruisers. It also follows as a matter of course, that the torpedo-boats will be increased both in number and efficiency. Other details were given.

On the same day, however, the *St. James's Gazette* stated :—

" We are in a position to say that the statement quoted above is greatly exaggerated. In the first place, we have authority for saying that the report of Lord Hartington's Commission, which is said to have had so much weight with the Cabinet Committee, has not yet been decided upon. That part of the matter may therefore be dismissed without further consideration. With regard to the statement that the Government proposes to spend the enormous sum of £100,000,000 upon improving the naval and military defences of the country, there is reason to believe that the Committee of the Cabinet has not yet settled the amount for which it will ask. Several battle-ships and a considerable number of cruisers will be built without doubt ; but the money to be spent will probably fall very far short of even one-fourth of the hundred millions mentioned by the *Manchester Courier*. There is, we believe, some foundation for the statement that the Stores Department of the War Office will presently be reorganised on the basis of the personal responsibility of the officers in charge."

At a large gathering of Kentish Conservatives and Unionists at the St. George's Hall, Deal, on Feb. 19, Sir Edward Clarke, M. P. said, referring to the coming session, that the most important question which would have to be considered would be that of the defence of the empire. The consequences were of such vital importance that the Conservative and Unionist party would persevere with the measure, as they were determined to carry it through. The country would not be called upon for any increased burdens, although they would require to spend a very large sum of money as a result of the economy which had been practised by the present Government. Mr. Goschen's financial scheme gave them one and a quarter millions of money, which, if they required it, would be sufficient to pay off the interest on £40,000,000 Mr. Akers-Douglas, who was loudly applauded, said they were on the eve of the new session of Parliament, which would be engaged chiefly on a most important question, and that was a measure for the provision of national armament for the defence of the country. An absurd statment had been made that the Government asked for a sum of 100 millions of money. Such would not be the case, but they would ask for such a sum as they would consider sufficient to place the Empire in an efficient state of defence. (Cheers). He trusted they would be able to secure the passage of any measure necessary for placing the country in a position to meet all comers without any undue interference from their political opponents. He could not imagine in a matter of so great importance as the adequate defence of the Empire that the Opposition would make use of tactics of obstruction with which they had killed so much legislation in past years. He sincerely trusted that although they might be Radicals they might be Englishmen first, and in a matter which dealt with the protection of their commerce and the life of their Empire they would see that in this, at all events, they should put patriotism before party. (Cheers.) Mr. Goschen had by his financial measure of last year saved the British taxpayer a large sum of money, and this together with the profits which had been made out of Lord Beaconsfield's Suez Canal shares. would enable the Government to effect vast improvements in the defence of the country without imposing any additional burdens upon the public. (Loud cheers.)

A meeting of the Special Committee on National Defence, as applicable to the proposal for a circle of fortresses round the metropolitan area, was held on Feb. 20 in the Levee Room, Horse Guards, Whitehall. It is stated that all the plans for the fortification of London, and the estimated cost,will shortly be submitted to Parliament.

The military authorities of the War Office have issued a memorandum to the officers commanding regimental districts, pointing out that during the present year a considerably larger number of recruits will be required for the army than were raised in 1888, and urging that all efforts shall be made to obtain men both for the regular forces and the militia. The medical examining officers have been directed to submit for consideration cases of growing lads who are likely to develop into efficient soldiers, but who may at present be in some particular below the required standard. Such lads are to be recommended, as a preliminary step, to join the territorial militia battalions. The War Office also draw attention to the urgent necessity of giving men of sufficient physique the opportunity of service in the Foot Guards or the militia.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

MR. BAYARD, Secretary of State, in the course of an interview with some newspaper correspondents on the subject of the political situation on the 18th ult. is represented to have declared that a military spirit should be discouraged in a Republic, and that to encourage such a spirit in the United States would soon lead to war. Commenting upon the popular excitement caused by the Samoan incident, Mr. Bayard is stated to have said :—" I do not believe that the people want to go to war about Samoa. There is no occasion for it ; but if they do want war, they must get another Secretary of State. My policy (proceeded Mr. Bayard) has been to humanize international relations as regards the principle of arbitration on which they could be extended with vast benefit to mankind. I should especially like to see the neutralization of private property applied to property on sea as well as on land. I believe, however, that on two-thirds of the globe the property of non-combatants is by the present usages of war regarded as the lawful prize of war. During war on land, the soldier who takes possession of private property without payment is regarded as a brigand, yet on sea a mans's whole fortune invested in a ship's cargo may be swept away without redress." Mr. Bayard further advocated the neutralization of certain localities useful to all the Powers, for instance the Suez Canal, and said that a similar arrangement would have to be entered into for the protection of the interests of the United States should the Panama Canal be completed. He had sought, he said, to apply the principle of neutralization by international agreement to the Samoan Islands and regarded the rejection of the Chinese Treaty an[illegible] the Fisheries and Extradition Treaties as unfortuna[illegible] for the United States.

ACCORDING to advices received from New [illegible] land, Her Majesty's ship Opal returned to A[illegible] land at the end of December from a cruise a[illegible] the islands of the South Seas, the natives of w[illegible] had murdered a number of Europeans. [illegible] Opal ascertained at Apia that no fewer than [illegible] persons had recently been murdered and [illegible] mutilated. One of these was a Swede, an[illegible] second a French half-caste. Three of the murd[illegible] ed men were first cast ashore, their boat havi[illegible] capsized. On arrival at Port Sandwich it wa[illegible] found that the natives had made a murderous attack on a Queensland trading vessel, and that the Government agent, a Mr. Cecil, had received most serious wounds. Prior to taking any action here, it was decided to proceed to Pentecost Island, where a Mr. Vernon Lee Walker and a boat's crew had been treacherously murdered. A friendly Chief afforded the required information as to the guilty tribe, and the Chief of the offending natives was forthwith summoned to come on board the Opal and pay the penalty of his misdeeds, or war would be declared. In reply, the Chief sent a refusal, but offered, as reparation, a man and two pigs. He next offered to give up the " actual murderer," but no notice was taken of this offer, inasmuch as forty or more were concerned in the attack. The surf was heavy, and the men could not well land, but the village was bombarded, the natives flying into the bush. At Port Sandwich the Opal was joined by the French man-of-war Fabert, and each vessel proceeding to Si, landed together 120 men. These marched to the village, the natives flying at their approach, and having burned all the huts, and destroyed all they possibly could of the plantations, returned on board. The vessels parted company here. The Opal visited Paama and burned the village there, and then left for New Zealand.

THE DISTURBANCES IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

AT the sitting of the Lower House on Feb. 16th, Baron Orczy—Hungarian Minister at the Court—made a speech, in the course of which he said that the disturbances now going on were discreditable for Hungary, and that if ordinary means did not suffice to put them down extraordinary measures would be resorted to. This last announcement was followed by cries of " Use mitrailleuses ?" As Prime Minister Tisza drove home from the morning sitting the crowd shouted after him, " Resign ! Resign ! "

The great demonstration organised by the Opposition to protest against the police of the Government in connection with the Army Bill passed off on Sunday with absolute tranquillity. It is estimated that upwards of 30,000 persons took part in it, and the behaviour of the crowd was throughout exemplary.

In Monday's sitting of the Hungarian Parliament, M. Tisza used most emphatic language with reference to the disturbances of last week. "Never, " he said—"and I mean what I say—never will I give way to a street demonstration."

The discussion of the Army Bill was proceeded with on Tuesday, Feb. 19, in the Lower House. Count Apponyi declared that M. Tisza had compromised his position and the dignity of the Crown, and a return to normal conditions was impossible so long as he remained at the head of affairs. His authority had unquestionably gone for ever. M. Tisza, in his reply, observed that riotods demonstrations had occurred at other places besides Pesth, without anybody assuming that they betokened great danger. At Rome, for instance, rioting had only recently taken place, but there the Government was attacked because it did not make proper provision for preserving tranqullity and order. Nowhere, most certainly, had such a tone been adopted as there in Pesth, or the idea of resisting the police with revolvers been talked of. The Prime Minister went on to repudiate in the most emphatic terms the reproach that he was a demagogue, and remarked, in conclusion, that the united efforts of both Oppositions would undoubtedly be crowned with success in one direction—in the defence of a Constitution which no one had attacked. A somewhat heated discussion ensued. Count Apponyi made some personal observations ; but the Right, after a time, refused, to listen to him, owing to the lateness of the hour. The Opposition retorted by threatening to allow no more Ministers to speak. Ultimately the sitting closed without furthes incident.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Forbes s—63 bales cotton, B Narandass ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 350 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 41 bales wool, T Kalia ; 60 bales hemp, J Kerston ; 81 cwts linseed cakes, D Kolaskey ; 8,000 cwts myrabolums, G Damodhur and Co ; 200 bales hemp, D Chugunlal.

Lord Londonderry s—100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 6,000 dholls coir yarn, L Nursee ; 496 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Gerona s—4,200 dholls coir yarn, A Maden ; 67 bales wool, G H Adamjee.

Merton Hall s—22,500 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 325 bales wool, N Khatou ; 500 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J Fachiri ; 60 bales hemp, M Muthradass.

Etolia s—900 bales cotton and 12,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 15,040 cwts wheat and 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, and 200 bales wool, D Sassoon ; 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 104 bales cotton, J Fachiri ; 125 bales cotton, R M Lowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Drumberlie s—74 cwts horns, M Moloobhoy ; 70 cwts gum, B Narandas ; 19 bales tanned skins, Haji Esmall Gool-Mahomed ; 3 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 28 bales tanned hides, Ooman Hajee Hassan ; 840 lbs nutmegs and 10 cases peacock feathers, H K Hajeebhoy ; 402 cwts wheat, A M Saiwalla ; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 99 cwts massoor, A Blascheck and Co ; 55 cwts gum Arabic, H M Jamroz ; 60 cwts gun, D Dossa ; 131 cwts gum Arabi, D Chugunlal.

Oriental s—499 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Beyts, Craig and Co.

Siam s—7½ cwts ivory, S Dolutchund and Co.

Venetia s—330 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 530 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Persia s—2,000 cwts bone-meal, F M Rahimbhoy ; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, H N Essa ; 3,000 cwts bone-meal, Cassum Mamed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Start s—200 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

Mathew Bedlington s—500 cwts loose buffalo horns, N Lockhart and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—2,071 cwts gingellyseed, C C Jussawalla ; 7,569 cwts linseed, and 2,001 cwts gingellyseeds Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts ground nut, and 1,065 cwts mowraseed, Beyts, Craigie, an[illegible] Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 3,000 [illegible] castorseed, Beyts, Craigie and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Horn Head s—1,300 bales cotton, G [illegible] Co.

Eden Hall s—500 bales twist, G Loc[illegible] 580 bales twist, Sauquet and C[illegible]

FOR ANTWERP

Fernlands s—485 bales cotton, K[illegible] 100 bales cotton, Lyon and [illegible]

FOR TRIE[illegible]

Eleanor s—330 bales cotton, [illegible] 337 cwts myrabolums, [illegible] cotton, F Sauquet and C[illegible] H Moore and Co.

FOR V[illegible]

Eleanor s—100 bales cotton [illegible]

FOR HO[illegible]

Nizam s—40 bales mule tw[illegible] bales mulet wist, Lyon a[illegible] Tatta and Co ; 300 bale[illegible]

Pandoora s—140 bales twist, [illegible]

FOR SHANG[illegible]

Nizam s—255 bales twist, S J D[illegible] twist, S N Talati and [illegible] Mody and Co ; 96 b[illegible] cwts onion, A Mo[illegible]

Pandora s—760 b[illegible] cwts [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

W[illegible]
cont[illegible]
doctr[illegible]
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to it ; if [illegible]
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Wolseley's [illegible]
the old purc[illegible]
officers cann[illegible]
the old officers [illegible]
for their men, a[illegible]
more part in [illegible]
than the present [illegible]
their fault. If I[illegible]
much about me, an[illegible]
to think of me befo[illegible]
regimental duty, it w[illegible]
British Army. The advic[illegible]
greater General than Lord [illegible]
to your Regiment."

REPORT ON THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper of sixty pages has just been issued entitled " Extracts from the Report of the Committee on the Naval Manœuvres, 1888, together with the Narrative of the Operations and the Rules laid down for conducting the same."

The paper is divided into three parts; the first containing extracts from the original report of the committee of three admirals—Sir W. M. Dowell, Sir R. Vessey Hamilton, and Sir F. Richards—who were appointed by the Admiralty "for the purpose of thoroughly examining and considering the whole of the detailed statements of the facts in connection with the late naval manœuvres, as contained in the reports received from the admirals in command of both squadrons." The second part is a supplementary report, afterwards called for by the Admiralty from the same committee, together with observations thereon by Admiral Sir Arthur Hood and a concluding observation by the First Lord of the Admiralty; and the third is the narrative of operations.

THE SEA-GOING QUALITIES OF OUR WAR SHIPS.

No weather appears to have been experienced by any of the vessels engaged in the manœuvres to afford opportunities to test their sea-going qualities; but, so far as could be judged, the Rodney, the Benbow, and the Collingwood are good sea-boats. Their low freeboard, however, renders them unsuitable as sea-going armour-clads for general service with the fleet, as their speed must be rapidly reduced when it is necessary to force them against a head-sea or swell. The fact that on occasion the Collingwood rolled 20 deg. each way does not make it appear that the Admiral class will be very steady gun-platforms in bad weather. Serious complaints are made from these ships that the forecastles leak badly, and that the mess-deck is made uninhabitable whenever the sea breaks over the forecastle.

In spite of the admittedly lively motion of the Conqueror and the Hero, their captains consider them to be steady gun-platforms. Admiral Baird, however, does not concur in this opinion as regards the Conqueror.

It is considered that the turret-guns in this type of ship are too close to the deck, and that the explosion from them is likely to seriously damage the upper-deck fittings in their line of fire. As it is now, all the fittings on the fore deck leak badly, and the mess deck is always " afloat " when steaming against a moderate sea. A trial of the strength of these fittings should be made by firing full charges " right ahead.' There is no protected stern fire in this type, and the late captains of both these vessels call serious attention to the want of it. This defect should be borne in mind in the construction of future battle-ships of this type. The Mersey, the Severn, and the Thames proved themselves to be good sea-boats, and no important defect appears to have been developed in any of them. The Arethusa is considered to be a good sea-boat, but she rolls heavily when the sea is abeam or abaft; and, on account of her quick and heavy rolling, "accurate shooting would be an imposibility, and machine-guns in the tops would be useless." Admiral Baird's opinion that all cruisers appear to be too heavily armed applies to this vessel as well as to the Mersey class, and in this opinion the Committee concur. Six vessels of the Archer type were employed, and, although they appear to be good sea-boats, they pitch heavily in a head sea, owing to the great weight in the bows. The Rattlesnake class of vessels are extremely lively under all circumstances of heavy weather, and ship a good deal of water; and their behaviour is said to be much the same as that of large torpedo-boats, their light draught making it difficult to steer a steady course when there is anything approaching to a heavy sea on.

THE ENGINE-ROOM STAFF.

An excessive proportion of untrained (second-class) stokers appear to have been drafted to several of the ships. In point of physique they are reported to have been unequal to their work, and in many instances their experience in stokehold (or any other work on board ship) was nil. As a means for affording opportunities for training newly raised stokers, it is recommended that at least one year should be served by them as supernumerary in a sea-going ship before they are considered fit to be drafted as part complement to any vessel.

"ALTOGETHER INADEQUATE."

The main lesson which these manœuvres emphasize is, the Committee report, that Great Britain, whose maritime supremacy is her life, is very far from being as strong as she would be on the seas, either in *personnel* or *meteriel*. The two Squadrons, " A " and " B," which were assembled to take part in these manœuvres reprsented the then entire naval force available at home for the general purposes of war—*i.e.*, for reinforcing our squadrons in the Mediterranean and on distant stations, for maintaining our necessary superiority in the Channel, as well as the considerable light squadrons which would undoubtedly be required on the coast of Ireland and for the [illegible]rotection of our merchant fleets approaching and [illegible]aving our shores. For all these services in July [illegible]st the total number of battle-ships, cruisers, etc., [illegible]vailable in home water was as follows:—Armoured battle-ships, 19; and cruisers, first-class, 3; unarmoured cruisers, second and third class, 18; gun-vessels, etc., 1; and torpedo-vessels, 4—a force altogether inadequate, in our judgment, to meet the requirements [illegible]e indicated, and to take the offensive in a war [illegible] one Great Power, and, supposing a comlin[illegible] Powers to be allied as her enemies, " the [illegible]aritime strength would be seriously [illegible]" On comparing the torpedo [illegible]nd with those of other Great [illegible] opinion that in this respect also [illegible] strong as it should be.

[illegible]CLADS NECESSARY.

[illegible] several recommendations for [illegible] battle ships. As a measure [illegible]out prejudice to the comple[illegible]ot yet ready, we strongly [illegible] of bringing forward such [illegible]r, Hector, Superb, Defence [illegible] such a condition of effi[illegible]ender them available as a [illegible] in case of sudden emer[illegible] appear to have been laid [illegible]nd as there is nothing in [illegible]lief that the days of iron[illegible], we recommend a resump[illegible]ance of ironclad building.

[illegible]L VIEW OF THE MATTER.

[illegible]tions of Sir Arthur Hood, as [illegible] on the Committee's sup[illegible]not concur in the Com[illegible]board of the Rodney [illegible]ders them unsuit[illegible]ice with [illegible]queror [illegible]e is [illegible] the [illegible] not [illegible]arious [illegible] in the [illegible] it is of [illegible]ces of [illegible]cess; to [illegible] invasion, [illegible]rce abroad, [illegible]the Channel [illegible]y the end of [illegible]will be very [illegible] the advance [illegible]time Power in [illegible]e departmental [illegible]ciently strong to [illegible]with success; he [illegible]nst us.

[illegible]e Lily-white Teeth [illegible]reath of Flowers, should [illegible] MOUTH ELIXIR, which [illegible]e and at the same time a [illegible] bottle, Rs. 1-4 and 3-4Rs.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

UNTIL late on Friday afternoon, February 15th, the President had charged no one with the task of forming a Cabinet. In political circles it was said that M. Carnot was inclined to ask M. Meline to form a Ministry of conciliation, and at the same time, enable the Republican majority to elect M. Floquet President of the Chamber.

The following manifesto was issued by the Extreme Left:—

" Citizens, in the sitting of Feb. 14, 1889, 218 Republican Deputies, faithful to the policy of action and reform, voted for the Revision of the Constitution of 1875. One hundred and twenty-two Republican Deputies, supporters of the *status quo*, voted against Revision. The 122 have overridden the 218. They have prevailed, thanks to the combined votes of the Right and of the group of which General Boulanger is the head. General Boulanger who had made Revision his only programme, and who had himself brought forward a measure subject to discussion, has not hesitated to oppose his own measure. You will determine the degree of confidence you can give to men who, attacking Parliamentarism daily, are not afraid to violate their promises and to fail in the discharge of engagements in order to become the accomplices of a Parliamentary intrigue. Nothing could stop them as soon as it was determined to overturn a Ministry sincerely Republican. They were not afraid either to stop work, to paralyse business, or to compromise the success of the Exhibition, placing their hatred of the Republic and their personal ambition above the highest interest of the country. All the Republicans will close their ranks to defend the Republic. But some think it possible to avert the danger by postponing all reforms. Others, and we are among them, persist in thinking that the safety of the Republic lies in the political and social inititutions which alone will organise democracy. Citizens make your choice—with the abettors of dictatorship, exposure to every danger, to every catastrophe; with the maintenance of the status quo, a continuation of disorder and impotence; with the policy of action and reform—the Republic, that is to say—complete justice and complete liberty."

The Radical Left, to which M. Floquet belongs, declined to join in this manifesto.

Telegraphing on Sunday, the *Times* Paris correspondent said:—

" The day before yesterday M. Meline refused, stating that he could see no means of being at the present time useful to his country. The President then summoned M. Rouvier, who announced his readiness to take office with M. Meline, but said he could not himself form a Cabinet. On learning this M. Carnot requested M. Rouvier to meet him at the Elysee with M. Meline, and it was at that conversation, in which the three took part, that M. Meline consented to withdraw his refusal and form a Cabinet."

" The Boulangists," says the *Standard* correspondent, " show themselves much satisfied at the prolongation of the Ministerial crisis, and M. Le Herisse said in the lobbies of the Chamber to-day (Tuesday), ' We cannot but gain by it.' Being asked whether there were many deputies who were inclined to follow the example of M. Mellot, Deputy for the Cher, who has, in a letter made public this morning, adhered unreservedly to the Boulangist Party, M. Le Herisse, according to the *Soir*, replied "Yesterday, including the Deputies constituting the National Republican Committee, we had received seventy adhesions, and I authorise you to state it. M. Mellot spoke too soon. It was intended to publish all the adhesions together.' At the office of the *Presse*, where I went to ask confirmation or denial of the assertions of the *Soir*, I met M. Laur, the well-known Boulangist Deputy. He declared that the statement was perfectly correct."

The latest news from Paris on Wednesday (Feb. 20th) was to the effect that M M. Meline and De Freycinet were co-operating in the effort to form a Ministry, in which the former gentleman had consented to occupy the Presidency of the Council.

After a week's crisis the formation of a Cabinet was announced on the 21st ult. as follows:—

M. Tirard, Premier and Minister of Commerce; M. Constans, Interior; M. de Courcelles, Foreign Affairs; M. de Freycinet, War; M. Rouvier, Finance; M. Thevenet, Justice; Admiral Jaures, Marine; M. Fallieres, Education; M. Yves Guyot, Public Works; and M. Fave (? De Mahy), Agriculture. M. Meline convened those who had originally agreed to join him, and informed them that he accepted their aid, but must alter the distribution of portfolios, M. de Freycinet having consented to remain at the War Office. Thereupon M. Ribot and M Sarrien said they could not join him. This led M. Meline to inform M. Carnot this morning that he definitely renounced the mission, and this afternoon he resumed the Presidency of the Chamber. The same evening M. Carnot signed the decree making the Cabinet appointments.

The Paris newspapers receive the new Cabinet coldly. The Republique Francaise declares that it will require from M. Tirard what it demanded of M. Floquet. The *Journal des Debats* declares that the composition of the new Cabinet renders it impossible for it to have a clearly defined programme and a firm policy, and that M. Tirard's Administration will consequently inspire only a moderate amount of confidence.

A Bucharest telegram of Feb. 21st states:—The State Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the resolution for the impeachment of the Bratiano Ministry by 101 votes against forty-one, and then proceeded to appoint a Commission to examine the charges brought against the former Cabinet. Five out of the seven members of the Commission were elected, all of these being determined advocates of a prosecution.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

IN the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa on Monday night, February 18th, Sir Richard Cartwright moved an address to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty would empower the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the Privy Council for Canada, to communicate directly with any foreign State with a view to negotiate commercial arrangements for the advantage of Canada. Sir R. Cartwright contended that the British Minister in Washington could not be safely trusted with Canadian interests; that Canada was responsible for the good government of her immense territories, and could look for no material assistance from Great Britain in defending them; that the effect of perpetual tutelage was degrading, and that the fact that Canada had to conduct all her communications through the British Government made the United States all the more ready to hurt Canada for the purpose of affronting Great Britain. The people of the United States were, he said, ready to make a fair treaty; but as things stood the breach was widening. " It is time," he added, " to meet the issue squarley, without minding what England thinks of it." The Finance Minister, Mr. Foster, replied. He sketched the Liberal party's policy, in order to show its changes, remarking that its political Mecca now seemed to be the United States. Mr. Foster contended that Canada had all the latitude she required in negotiating treaties. England never took a step in matters concerning the Dominion without seeking the advice of the Dominion Government. He gave statistics showing Canada's material progress, and declared that she possessed a great moral force with [illegible]he English army and navy at her [illegible]ck. The resolution he characterised [illegible]s one [illegible] the most disloyal and injurious ever presented to a [illegible]nadian Parliament. It was calculated to sever the [illegible] bond which bound Canada to the mother Country, [illegible]it was a big step in the direction of the absorp[illegible] of the Dominion into the United States. He [illegible] on to show that Great Britain had been very [illegible]l with her colonies in granting them all freedom [illegible] as they desired, and, in a long discourse, showed [illegible]e advice of the Canadian Government had been [illegible] in the formation and sanction of every [illegible] made by the Imperial authorities concerning [illegible]da in any way. The Liberal party, [illegible]id, were fast developing into an annexation [illegible]y; failing in every other way, they chose [illegible] as the most likely policy to secure for them votes [illegible]he next election. They were mistaken, however. [illegible]e Canadian people would ever remain loyal to [illegible]ritish rule. Mr. Davies supported Sir R. Cartwright's motion. The debate then abruptly terminated, as no Conservative rose to continue it. The motion was defeated by ninety-four votes to sixty-six. As no division had been expected, fifty-four members were absent from the sitting.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, introduced in the Washington House of Representatives on Feb. 19 a resolution authorising the President of the Republic to invite the members of the Canadian Parliament and the Prime Ministers and Ministers of the several provinces to visit the United States as the guests of the American people, and appropriating the sum of 150,000dols. for the necessary expenses. The resolution further proposes the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to receive and entertain the visitors.

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THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

ON Feb. 15 Mr. G. Shelton Streeter delivered a lecture on the ruby mines of Burma, under the auspices of the Society of Arts.

Sir Charles E Bernard presided, and in introducing the lecturer he said the mines in Upper Burma had been for years past and were now the only source of good rubies in the world. Good rubies, that was to say, rubies of deep colour and comparatively flawless, were weight for weight more valuable stones two or three times over than diamonds of the same size. Mr. Streeter was among the first party of Englishmen that ever set foot in that ruby mine territory where he passed several months in the year 1887 and again in 1888. He was the first European expert in precious stones that ever visited the ruby country, and he and his friends had now obtained a concession of the ruby mines as far as rubies and sapphires were concerned, for the next seven years, and he was the best informed Englishman that could address them about the subject of the Burmese ruby mines.

Mr. Streeter at the outset stated that the ruby mine tract of Burma was situated on the hill sides and in the plain lands of a valley running east and west, at an elevation of 4,500ft. in a range of mountainous spurs that ran nearly at right angles to the Burmese Yoma. This valley was some 80 miles due north of Mandalay, the capital of Upper Burma, but it could only be reached after a circuitous journey of 200 miles. There was no doubt that these mines had been worked for hundreds of years. The Burmese probably did not acquire the mines till about the sixteenth century, but when once they passed into their possession they appeared to have kept a firm-hold upon them. The early European travellers who visited Burma at the end of the fifteenth and in the sixteenty century made frequent mention of the mines. None of these travellers were allowed to visit the mining district, and the first European who saw them was probably a runaway English sailor, who was in the employ of King Phagyidoa, in 1830, and who was sent to blast a certain rock at one of the royal mines at Tampambin. The district was again visited in 1881 by a party of Frenchmen under an engineer in the king's employ. These appeared to have been the only Europeans who personally knew the mines before the arrival of his own party on Dec. 26, 1886, after a tedious and dangerous march of two months through unknown malarious jungle and over difficult mountain passes. After briefly glancing at the geological features of the valley, Mr. Streeter gave an interesting description of the systems of mining at present practised. The first was known by, the name of ludwins, or cave workings; the second, myawdwin, or hill-side workings; the third, twinlone or pit mining; the fourth, river workings; and the fifth, quarry mining. Such were the different modes of procuring those Oriental rubies that had at present appeared in Europe, and showed the primitiveness of the systems used as compared to our higher knowledge. The variety of races collected within the area provided matter of great interest to the ethnologist. The district bordered the early centres both of the Burmese and Shan kingdoms, and the district was still rich in legends, many of them mythical, relating to these early days. It was also near the principal highway used in the invasions of Burma by China, and scattered or defeated bands of both armies had drifted into the valley and finally settled there; again, in more modern times, gangs of prisoners from conquered States had been sent to work at the mines, and by their tractability had become free, and formed communities of their own. They were Budhists, but their religion had lost much of its purer doctrines by the introduction of Shan beliefs and spirit worship. The Government had caused a careful and searching inquiry to be made, the result of which proved that the mines were always, as they were now, Crown proproperty. The inhabitants, however, from their close connection with the mines, had a moral right to every consideration, which the Government had recognised, and they were to be maintained in their old working by a system of licence, for which they would pay a royalty or duty on the products they raised. The labour that would be employed, with machinery to work the various extensive tracts of the district, which, through physical difficulties, the natives had never been able to touch, would be recruited from the Chinese Shan States of Santa and Hotha. They were an active, sturdy-limbed, peaceable tribe, amalgamating well both with the Burmese and Shans, by whom they had been for centuries engaged as cultivators' miners, timber cutters, and, in fact, doers of all hard work which was distasteful to their employers. Though this district was always known as the ruby mines, it must not be imagined that rubies were the only precious stones found in it, for the same mines produced red, pink, and blue spinels, sapphires of very fine quality and of nearly every shade of colour, from the yellow or Oriental topaz to the green or Oriental emerald, zircons, moonstones, and tourmalines.

Some discussion followed, and at the clouse a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Streeter for his paper.

MR. O'BRIEN'S TRIAL.

MR. HEALY'S application for a mandamus directing two resident magistrates to state a case questioning the validity of the conviction of Mr. W. O'Brien, was refused in the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on Saturday (Feb. 16).

A series of exciting scenes, says a Dublin correspondent, occurred in the court-house at Tralee on Monday, 18th ult., when Mr. Wm. O'Brien was brought before the resident magistrates, Messrs. Cecil Roche and Captain Massey, upon a charge under the Crimes Act, based upon a speech delivered by him last December. In view of possible disturbances two troops of Hussars, as well as an extra force of police, were drafted into the town. The prisoner was brought to the court-house by a circuitous route, and upon his arrival there had the advantage of consultation with his counsel, Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P. The approaches were guarded by a large force of police and military. After a statement of the case on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Healy referred to Colonel Turner as Turner, and was admonished by the Bench. He rejoined that " Turner" was not a colonel at all, which statement Mr. Roche denied. Mr. Healy then remarked, " I know he is a sneak, at all events." The following scene, as reported in the evening edition of the *Freeman's Journal*, ensued:—

Mr. Roche: I will call upon you to be removed if you don't withdraw that expression. Mr. Healy: I used that expression with regard to a person as to whom you have no jurisdiction whatever. Mr. Roche: I call upon you to withdraw that, or else I will have you removed from court. Mr. Healy: I decline, Mr. Roche. Mr. Roche: Remove Mr. Healy from the court. I won't allow that this indecent and improper conduct should be continued. Here Mr. Carson rose and addressed some words, which were inaudible in the noise and confusion to the Bench. Mr Healy: So far as I am concerned, I will accept no concessions you order. Mr. Roche (interrupting): It reflects very little credit on the member of the Bar who says it.

The constables, immediatety after the issue of the order for his removal, had approached Mr. Healy, who refused to go unless compelled to do so by force. At last a burly policeman seized Mr. Healy, pulled him by main force over the bench and up the passage amidst loud cries from the body of the court and shrieks from the ladies in the gallery.

Mr. Roche: Clear the gallery. Arrest anyone who makes any disturbance; arrest him and bring him before me at once. (Hisses.) The place is not to be turned into a bear-garden. Mr. Roche: The Court is adjourned until eleven o'clock to morrow.

On Tuesday, 19th ult., Mr. O'Brien was taken from the gaol to the court-house two hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings. A demonstration was, therefore, avoided. Mr. Healy had another interview with Mr. O'Brien in the waiting-room at the court-house, but made no attempt to take further part in the trial. Mr. O'Brien, who looked very haggard, took his place in court between two warders. In reply to Mr. Cecil Roche, he said that since the previous evening he had considered very carefully the position he had been placed in by the outrage offered to his devoted friend and counsel, Mr. Healy, and he regretted to say that he could not depart from his determination not to take any further voluntary part in these proceedings. At the close of the case for the Crown, Mr. O'Brien asked for the speeches to be read *in extenso*. This having been done, the defendant declined either to call evidence or address the Court, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour, from the present date, so that some part of the term will run concurrently with his present sentence. Mr Carson said that he was instructed not to press for any punishment if the defendant would give an undertaking to take no furthe part in the Plan of Campaign. Mr. O'Brien indignantly refused.

IT is stated on good authority that an examination of the whole of the arms of the Aldershot division, which numbers about 14,000 of all ranks, has just been completed, and that a considerable number of swords and bayonets did not stand the test of the Government viewers specially sent from Enfield. A report on the subject will be issued shortly.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See " The Times," July 13 864.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

AUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

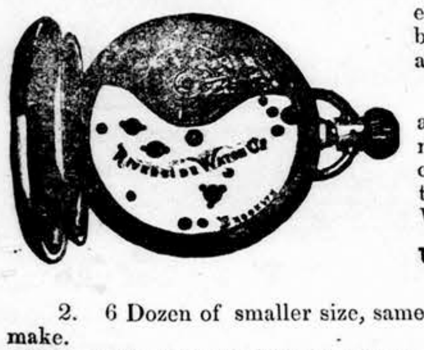
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS

SPECIAL SALE OF SPECIAL HIGH CLASS LEVERS.

A real opportunity to get for less than usual cost a valuable time-keeper.



A small lot of specially indented Watches of highest quality not having been taken delivery of, will be sold at about half usual price for such first-class articles.

1. 6 Dozen Railway Watches, very heavy, strong and massive, sterling Silver cases, 3/4 plate Lever movement, 10 ruby holes, 15 jewels, expansion chronometer balances, all adjusted for variations of temperature and position. Maker—RIVERSIDE WATCH Co.

Usual Shopkeeper's Prices Rs. 70 to 80—actual Price only Rs. 38 each.

2. 6 Dozen of smaller size, same high quality and same description as above, same make.

Usual Shopkeeper's Prices Rs. 65 to 70—actual Price only Rs. 36 each.

(*Special warranty of 6 years with each Watch.*)

Note.—The special features of the above, besides their exceedingly good quality and the first-class materials they are made of, are their neat appearance and nice faces. A style not usually met with in this country.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—From the 1st of April next, G. A. CHARPIE & Co. shall be prepared to supply a new Keyless Campaign Watch, 3/4 plate, Horizontal movement, 4 ruby holes, for the Price of Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-6 nett—also a 3/4 plate Lever Watch with set hands from outside at Rs. 12 nett. These Watches with white or zone coloured enamelled dials. All accompanied by the usual warranty paper.

We have been engaged in this special manufacture for the last 12 months, and have reason to believe that these genuine cheap time-keepers will prove the best of any sold even for double their price.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depot for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

T. Henry

The LANCASTER WINDOW-BLIND CLOTH

A New Material entirely superseding the Old-fashioned Blinds.

In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.

The Cheapest and Best Blind in the World. PLAIN COLOURS—FANCY PATTERNS—ARTISTIC DESIGNS. Requires no Washing. Rolls up Straight. No Hemming. Not liable to Fade. Will stand Rough Wear.

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In widths varying from 36 to 54 Inches.

A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.

By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.

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In widths varying from 36 to 72 Inches.

In various shades of stripes, suitable for Sun Blinds, Awnings, Garden Tents, Conservatories, and Out-door purposes generally. Especially useful in sunny climes, as they intercept the heat of the Sun's rays without obstructing the light.

The LANCASTER ORIENTAL CURTAINS

A Charming Novelty, Handsome Patterns, & Chaste Designs in Gold.

A New Material, quite unique for the purpose. Clean—Healthy—Does not harbour Dust—Drapes well. Made in Cream, Maroon, Blue, Grey, Buff, Green, and White, with beautiful patterns in gold—with and without borders; also in the Plain Colours with gold border. Some of the Cloths are made with the gold pattern both sides. *These goods are really Novel and equal in effect to articles sold for the same purpose at twenty times the Price. 38, 45, and 54 inches wide. Any Length can be procured.*

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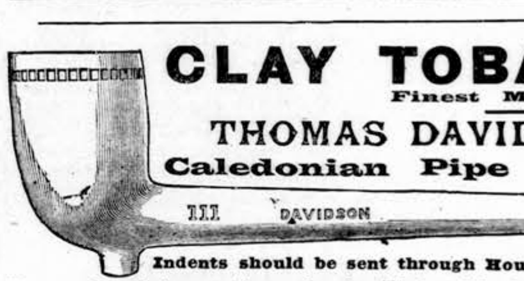

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Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

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Indian Motto,

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